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Journal of the Royal Society
of Antiquaries of Ireland



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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

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THE KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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PREFACE

THE *Journal* of the Society for 1918 is still restricted to two numbers, and under the present conditions of high prices for paper and printing, it is impossible to revert to the old practice of issuing four numbers yearly.

Under the head of Archaeology, the President has contributed two valuable papers. In the first, "Five Large Earthworks in the Barony of Shelburne, Co. Wexford," he suggests that the camp of Raymond le Gros was at Nook rather than at Baginbun. In the second, he identifies the remarkable group of ring mounds, disc barrows and tumuli on Slieveragh, Co. Limerick, as Temair Erann, an ancient cemetery of the Ernai. Mr. Conlan continues his important investigation on the Stone Monuments of the County Cork, his paper embracing the result of his further labours in the Northern part of the county; while Mr Tierney, in his account of the Giants' Graves at Ballyreagh, County Fermanagh, has made an addition to our knowledge of the various cromlechs which cover the country. Mr Knox continues his inquiry into the roads and avenues of Cruachan Ai, and also gives the result of his research into the earthworks at Creeve, and the stone rings at Knockfarnaght. In the realm of ecclesiastical architecture, Mr Crawford continues his list of Early Stone Crosses, while Mr E. C. R. Armstrong contributes a paper on an Ancient Inscribed Shrine Arch which has recently come into the possession of the Irish National Collection. He describes the Arch, and gives Professor Macalister's reading of the inscription.

We welcome the paper by Professor Curtis on the Viceroyalty of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, as a valuable

historical contribution, in which he gives an impartial account of the famous Statute of Kilkenny, passed during the governorship of the Duke.

The numerous sidelights which can be thrown upon social life by an investigation of the records of the Gilds are well brought out in Dr Berry's paper on the Merchant Tailors' Gild of Dublin. These gilds played an important part in the life of the capital, and not only the commercial, but also the social, incidents narrated by him will be of use to the historian of Dublin life in the past. The same may be said of Dr Cosgrave's paper on two Maps of the Essex Bridge District, 1751 and 1753, and many will be interested identifying the exact sites of the house of Grierson, the famous printer, and the old Custom House. Also Mr French has contributed a paper on Tavern Tokens.

The Miscellaneous Section contains several items of interest, but this portion of the *Journal* might be developed with advantage, if members would avail themselves of it, and would communicate to the Society any fresh matters of antiquarian or historical interest which come under their notice. As far as the antiquarian side of this section is concerned, there is hardly any district in Ireland which would not yield some material to anyone who would use his powers of observation.

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Vol. 48 Part 1

THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE regret the
delay in issuing this number of the Journal,
caused by the dispute in the Printing Trade.

1918 VOL. XLVIII, Pt 1

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PROMONTORY FORT, BAGINBUN, CO. WEXFORD



THE OUTER EARTHWORKS, BAGINBUN, CO. WEXFORD

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND
FOR THE YEAR 1918



VOL. XLVIII, PART I
(VOL. VIII. SIXTH SERIES—VOL. XLVIII CONSEC. SERIES)

FIVE LARGE EARTHWORKS IN THE BARONY OF
SHELBURNE, CO. WEXFORD

By THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., *President*.

[Read 30 JANUARY 1917]

It is very important to collect descriptions of the chief types of forts in various parts of Ireland, far more so than to elaborate theories which are always likely to be superseded by advancing knowledge. On the facts recorded by our generation the satisfactory theories of the future must largely rest, for in our time (we see it with regret and shame) the ignorant and sordid greed for having every perch of land available for cultivation (which rarely follows) leads the occupants of the land to do their utmost to efface the true records of that past, in whose spurious records they pretend to take such pride. The superstition which protected our field works is dying out; but no rational interest or even elementary knowledge has as yet taken its place to preserve invaluable remains. In a country ever poor, and now hampered with the cost of a gigantic war that shuts off hope of even such State aid as we got in the past, excavation is hardly possible. The destruction of a rath by untrained people, even when of fair education, yields

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no results to science to compensate for its ruin. The mere outward form counts for little: who can really tell a defaced disc barrow from a house ring or a tumulus from a feudal mote? Excavation alone can settle the origin and approximate age of the earthwork, and this is rarely attainable in our day.

The barony of Shelburne, in Co. Wexford, has an identity lacking in other baronies from the marked natural features hemming it on three sides. The *Comar na dtri n-uisge*,¹ "the confluence of the three waters," the Nore, the Barrow, and the Suir, spreads its silver ripples to the west; the long creek of Bannow and the river Owenduff cut Shelburne off from Bargy and Shelmaliere on the east and the ocean, unbroken out to the north coast of Spain, the legendary passage of Mil and his sons, closes it on the south. Brigantium in Spain and the Brigantes (the Sil Breogain of our legends in Wexford on our first written record the map of Ptolemy, about A.D. 150) suggest a racial connexion, whatever be the truth: but the Brigantes were probably a branch of that British tribe whose war goddess was Brigindo, as that of the Irish was Brigid.² Ptolemy places them between the Birgos, or Barrow, and Menapia, presumed to be Wexford. The general later history need not detain us, we will only give any closely bearing upon the remains actually described.

The earthworks are of considerable size, and of very variant plan. Those at Kilmokea Glebe, Killowen, and Baginbun are probably of great age. So may be Nook, but it has unusual features, and may be later. The "square" fort at Kilmokea is probably English, and late, but it must not be forgotten that some of the straight-sided forts in Central Europe have proved to be of the Bronze Age. Indeed, Dr Robert Munro has regarded them as the normal form of "camp" at that time.

I venture to reopen the question as to the identity of Dundonnill, the landing place and camp of Raymund le Gros in 1170. The site at Nook seems to suit the records more nearly in every respect than does Baginbun, save that the folk rhyme attaches importance to the latter place. Unless the text of Giraldus be corrupt at the section dealing with the battle, it shuts out Baginbun as being too far from Waterford, while Nook roughly fulfils the condition of distance, lies at the opposite side of the estuary to Waterford, has a suitable harbour (lacking at the other headland), and the requisite sea cliff.

¹ 'Alveus trium fluminum'; "from Carman to Comar," a proverbial phrase for the extent of Leinster.

² "Sanas Chormaic," ed. W. Stokes, 1868, pp. 3, 4. "A goddess was called Brigid," "worshipped by the poets."

By far the most remarkable of the forts is the Liss at Kilmokea. First, it is spiral in plan, and I know of only three small examples—two in Ireland and one in Scotland. Secondly, it has a unique residential annexe crowded with house sites: and the two basin stones at it, and one at least in Killowen Fort, suggest a religious or ceremonial usage attaching to these remarkable enclosures. There is an alignment of pillars near Whitechurch which I may be allowed to describe.

The chief buildings of the historic period are the defaced but noble abbeys of Dunbrody and Sancta Maria de Voto,¹ or Tintern; they and some ruined churches and peel towers lie outside our subject.

THE GREAT ISLAND, HERVEY'S ISLAND

The two forts of Kilmokea stand on the Great Island nearly opposite to the junction of the Suir with the Barrow. Its history has been amassed by Mr Philip Hore in his most valuable volumes on the history of Wexford in 1901.² It formed part of "the two cantreds next the sea which the too famous King Diarmuid mac Murchada, of Leinster, granted, after 1170, to Henry de Montmorenci, from whom it was known half a century later as "Insula Hervey," in the rental of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, in 1246. In 1305 Hervey's Island had a fortified village or *burgh*, probably the great Liss round the church. As on my visit the great gale of 26 October 1916, swept away the embankment and flooded all the low fields near the Causeway, so, in 1279, the mill near the *burgh* was overthrown by "the sea," that is (as so often in early records) the tidal estuary. It was a most unlucky building, for it was burned down by 1286, and, as soon as it was rebuilt, "the sea" swept it away again. There was a castle, perhaps where two later ones stood, at the south end of the island; it was being repaired in 1279; the materials were brought by sea from Wales. What most concerns us is the identity of the two ferries. In 1285 they are called "Colkery and Portsyllach" and "Colk and Portilash." They then appear as "the ferry at Kylmuke and at Colkery." So Portsyllach or Portilash was at the venerable church of Kilmokea, which lies in the middle of the great spiral fort, and

¹ The Most Rev. Dr Bernard, Archbishop of Dublin, has unearthed an order of King John in 1200 confirming William Mareschal's will to found a Cistercian house in accordance with a vow made in danger of sea (since published *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 527), fully confirming the received legend.

² Vol. with Dunbrody, at pp. 197 *sqq.*; also the Society's *Annuary* 1868-9, p. 39n, and *Journal* vol. xxxiv, p. 354.

the name was evidently *Portilassa*, the *port* of the *Liss*, or fort. The new causeway is named in 1289, when the unlucky mill was defended by a fence of wattle daubed with mud; all probably lay close together at the north end. Johanna de Valence, "heiress of the property" of William the Marshall, owned, in 1306, *Insula Hervici*, and it retained that name at least till 1363, when "*Herveyesilond*" is mentioned. In 1399 John de Cornewalshe repaired "the chapel of St Macethe de Iland." The usual silence of 15th century records lasts till the middle of the following century; then, in 1550, it reappears under a form of its present name "*Moche Island*." The parsonage is recorded 1585 and 1587. It must not be confused, as has been done, with Great Island or Dubairesilaund (1397), or Durbards or Durbery's Island, which is identified with Lady's Island.¹

The records of New Ross show very clearly how earthworks and palisades were much in use at the end of the 13th century in the district with which we deal. The *haggard* of Balicouch was repaired in 1283-4 under direction of the Provost of New Ross, David Trilleck: was his name derived from the three pillar stones at Whitechurch? They used 660 stakes or young trees to palisade a trench $53\frac{1}{2}$ perches long round the haggard. "Thomas the ditcher" took 21 days, being paid 3 pence a day, and his assistant Robert Passer (? Sparrow) $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day. The sharpening of the piles cost 3s., the stakes themselves $19\frac{1}{2}$ d. A *claustrum*, probably a heavy barrier or gate, cost 5s. 3d. for its carriage to the spot, while its maker, William Brown, got 3d. a day, and the trench cost 41s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

A similar structure in Baliconour took 68 planks; Gregory, son of the carpenter, was paid 2s. 10d., and his father, Gregory O Murrough, 4d. a day. William de Stokes and his brother, Raymond, took 18 days to make the palisade, for which they were paid 15s. Matthew, the carpenter, and Richard Stokes got 12s. for 18 days' work: Gregory got 4s. 6d., and two workmen the same for the same period working on the trenches and palisade—the whole cost 52s. 6d. The Hall and other buildings named were mainly of wood fixed with wooden nails, rarely with iron ones. The roofs were shingled and slated, with ridge slates, and lead was also used on them. The Hall and mote took 18 days to repair.

This is a valuable light on what was probably done at the great Liss and the square fort at Kilmokea, though the huge mound and deep, wide fosse were probably of a tribal, pre-Christian period.

To try and give the picture more distinctness I will add that

¹ See note by Mr H. G. Flood, *Journal Waterford and South-east Ireland Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. ix (1906), p. 281, on Kilmokea "Rampart."

from New Ross to Great Island material for comfort and even luxury abounded in the reigns of the great Edwards. Wine, beer, cattle, sheep, oysters, wheat, rye, oats, garden herbs, cheese and spices are mentioned. The rivers, too, must have abounded even more than now with fish and wild fowl. Trade (when not hindered by Royal mandates in favour of Waterford) ran freely up the Barrow to New Ross, whose citizens, far in advance of their age, had before 1247 built the massive lighthouse of Rinn Duban, known to us as the tower of Hook, and still fulfilling its ancient purpose. In 1265 no less than 600 mariners, under their banner painted with a ship, took part in the spirited building of the walls of the town on alternate days; there were some 1,100 men on the ships and barks in the port at the time, while the vintners and merchants formed no small company of builders on the same good work. Thomas Earl Marshall was confirmed in possession of the water from Rendouan to the ville of Rospointe June 4th, 1319, as originally granted to Roger Bygod.

The Great Island remains have never been described. Mason and Lewis,¹ under the parish of Kilmokea, note that there are vestiges of two entrenchments, believed to have been thrown up by the Danes, who had a monopoly of fort building in the belief of the feeble antiquaries of 1820-1840. O Donovan (though holding better sources of information) repeats this silly remark with an added error—"two Danish raths of considerable extent and a strong entrenchment like that of Baginbun."² If it be not a confused recollection of Nook nothing can be more inept, but his knowledge of field archaeology had hardly commenced at that date,³ as may be seen by his comparisons at Randown Castle. He is particularly unfortunate in his notes on Shelburne, as when he renders Tintern *Tigh an tigherna*, "the Lord's House."

EARTHWORKS (Ordnance Survey 39)

PORTILASSA.—One of the largest and most remarkable "forts" in Ireland⁴ lies at the north end of the Great Island on the edge of a slope falling to the marshy meadows, which even still, as we saw when the embankment broke, form a shallow channel, once cutting off the Island from the shore. The growth of vegetation and the wash of the river, aided by the causeway, cutting off all current, gradually closed up this pill or creek, though its lower branches remain near Dunbrody Abbey to the south. That abbey of SS. Peter and

¹ Mason's *Parochial Survey, Wexford*, vol. ii, pp. 539-542. Lewis *Topographical Dict. sub Kilmokea*, vol. ii, p. 181.

² *Ordnance Survey Letters, Wexford (MSS., R. I. Acad., 14 G. 18)*, vol. ii, p. 188v.

Aran seems to have first given him any real interest in our forts.

Paul was the proud foundation of Hervey de Montmorency, seneschal of Strongbow's estates in about 1182, its first abbot, for Cistercian monks from Bildewas, in Shropshire, though in the 15th century Donald Cavenagh transferred it to the Observantines. Its stately mass is well seen from the higher ground of the Great Island.

The fort has suffered much from "improving" tenants, and only in parts do reaches of its great mounds and fosse remain. Much was dug away to use for the causeway and embankments, much to widen the fields, much, doubtless, for top-dressing, but enough remains, and the late fences clung to the old sites all round, marking the limit of the glebe of its venerable church.¹ It was evidently a great tribal work of a remote past, but, though I regard the evidence of its basin stones as implying ceremonial, I dare not draw the corollary that it was a religious centre; though not at all improbable. The great forts of Emania and Cathair Crofinn had their "temple mounds,"² each *sidh* doubtless dedicated to some of that pantheon, which (probably in the Christian reaction against the pagan Danes and Norse in and after King Brian's wars) became mere human chiefs and colonists, though retaining their divine name of Tuatha Dé Danann.

Beside the "sid-brug na hEmna Macha" at Emania, and the Forrad and Duma at Tara, were the Treduma Nesi, sacred to Ness, mother of the "Earth God," King Conchobar, and his sister, "the goddess Dechtire," mother by the sun god Lug, of the divine Cuchullin. The mound of the latter warrior's "head and neck" was close to the Treduma, all near where the modern road passes north of the banqueting hall: and near them was the Deisiol, where the ceremonial sunward turn was made before ascending the hill of the venerable pagan sanctuary, the later royal seat. Ailech fort, made by the great god Oengus Ollathair the Dagda, was inhabited by the war deities, Nemen and Neit; Alma fort, with "its high raths," was also made by Oengus and given to his son Tadg. The forts called "Lugdunum" in Gaul and Dinn Lleu in Wales were sacred to Lug. At one of the Gaulish towns of the name the festival fell in August, like the Lugnasad; in our native legends Lug also dwelt in a rath. Manannan, the sea god, dwelt in Dun inbhir; Uisnech was the god Balor's Hill, while Dun Sobairche and Mul-laghmast were the residences of the war goddess the Morrighu.

¹ It contains about 18½ acres without the annexe.

² The war goddesses were Badb, Fea, Ana, Morrighu, Macha, and Neman. Emania was named after Macha.

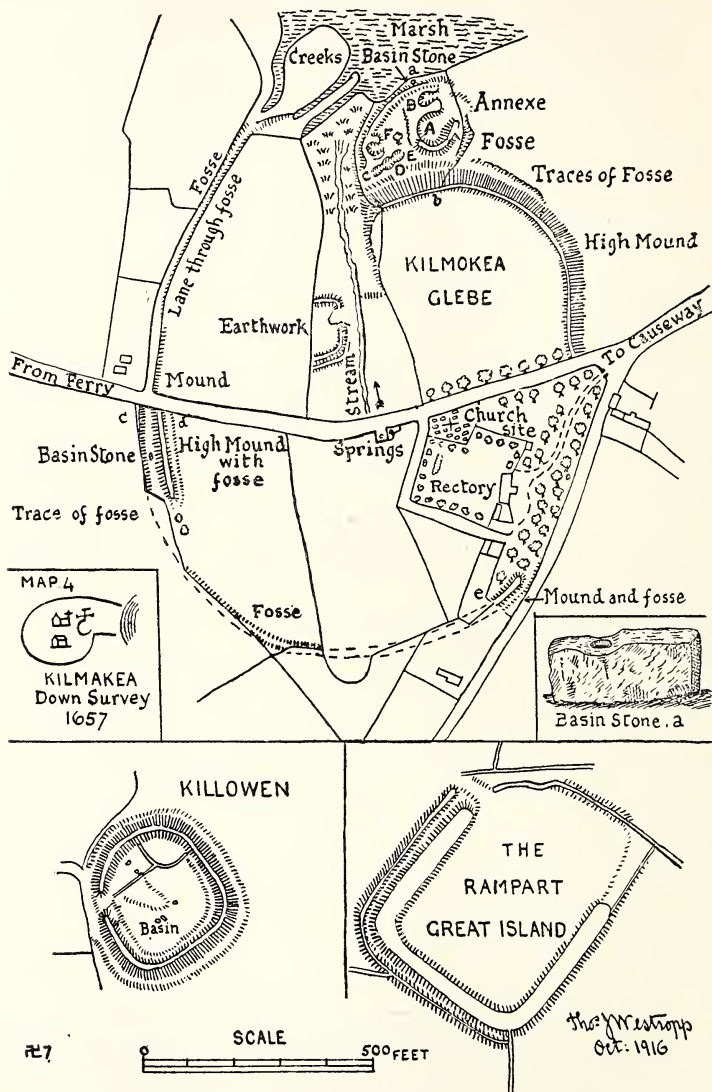
The latter fort was called Mullach Maisten *alias* Lis na Morrigan *alias* Cnoc na Rig.¹

One thing seems certain—that these beings were worshipped in earthworks, ringforts and mounds, so that a very wide question must always be raised as to exceptional earthworks, especially when any suggestion or tradition of ancient rites is attached. The great mound, over 25 feet thick in parts and 6 to 8 feet higher than the field, was originally, at least in parts, faced with stone—of course largely removed for building houses and walls and the Causeway, and for making the road from the Causeway to the ferry on the Barrow. Wherever a section is exposed the work seems to be of one period: the western parts are of clean rich clay, the northern and eastern sections largely of shale and stone splinters, covered by a cap of brown earth 2 to 3 feet deep. The best preserved part is in the plantation before the rectory, where it is nearly intact, and retains the outline. The layers of stones are not thrown in roughly, like at Nook, but lie horizontally. Running round the brow of the rising ground it is adjoined by a very unusual annexe, which lies down the slope to the old water's edge, and seems terraced up and crowded with the remains of two large rings, three conjoined hollows and a fourth. Two basin stones lie, one in the lowest point of its ditch at the marsh, and another in the main fosse to the east and south from the ferry road. Whether the annexe is residential or sepulchral I have no evidence to settle. I think it is probably residential in its present form.

In the main ring is contained the glebe of Kilmokea. Near the centre are twin springs running down a steep, swampy hollow, past the incurve of the main mound and the annexe. Beside the glebe house is the ancient burial ground in the west segment of the fort. The very foundations of St Mac Aedha's Church are dug away. There is no clear legend of the saint or his festival, or indeed of any event save that the rebels held the great ring in front of the rectory in 1798 against soldiers approaching from the causeway. No tombstone is legible with a date older than 1750. I noted two—one to Andrew Barden and his wife, Mary Kenaught, who died respec-

¹ See *Journal*, vol. xl, p. 29, Rhys' *Gaulish Paganism*, p. 204, Feis Tighe Chonain (Ossianic Soc.) introduction. For Emania, *Book of Leinster*, f. 186a, MSS. T.C.D., H. 3.18; *Tara Hill*, Petrie, 224-5; *Metrical Dind Shenchas*, Todd Lecture Series, (Almha), vii, p. 15; Tara, viii, p. 25; Ailech Ordnance Survey Templemore, p. 37; Lugh's rath *Harleian MSS.* 5280; Manannan's fort, *Atlantis*, vol. ii, pp. 125, 115; Mullaghmast, *Acallam in Irische Texte*, series iv, Heft 1, 4814, 4818; Dechtire in *Fled Bricrenn*, *Irische Texte*, p. 259; *Book of Leinster*, p. 123b; *Leabhar na hUidhre*, p. 101. "Go to the terrible fury, the Morrigan, to Dun Sobairche (*Book of Leinster*, f. 54); the Morrigan daughter of Ernmas came from the sid mounds (*Revue Celt*, vol. 1, pp. 49-54). See also *Proc. R. I. A.*, xxxiii, pp. 447, 462.

tively in 1751 and 1782, put up by their son Andrew, the last date on it being 1819; the second was put up to another Andrew Barden,



who died 1758. There is a neat Celtic cross, perhaps of the 18th century. The font, a small cuplike basin with a slight rim, and measuring 13 inches across and 10 inches high, has been removed to the rectory garden. The cross base is a shapeless boulder, its

upper face chiselled flat, with a deep cut mortice 18 inches by 8 inches. One other cut stone—a half base with a plain chamfered edge and a shallow semicircular depression, 17 inches by 27 inches—may be half of the base in which the pillar of the font once stood; it is perhaps of the 15th century.

There is only one house site visible in the field, but if the huts were of wicker and clay like that at the mill, or of timber and shingles like the buildings put up in the 13th and 14th centuries, no trace would be likely to exist in a space long given over to tillage and pasture.

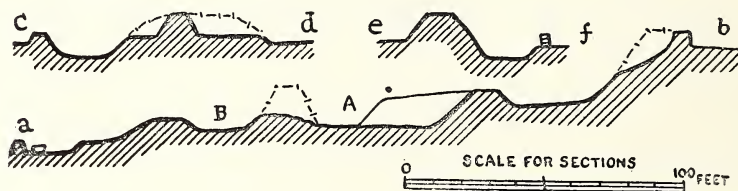
The fort was spiral in plan. This is so rare and remarkable that I know of no other large spiral in our islands, only rather small forts¹—one, “Downing’s Fort,” near Prosperous, Co. Kildare; one at Ashpark, Co. Tipperary; and another little stone fort, the Dun of Loch Feochain, in Scotland—have been noted by me, and I have not been able to visit and verify the first two, which appear on the Ordnance Survey Maps. To these may perhaps be added a very few French forts, where the ends overlap to form an entrance, but none of these can be cited as an exact equivalent to the great fort at Kilmokea.

To describe it in detail: the north-west segment lies to the north of the road from the Causeway to Ballinlaw Ferry; it curves round down the slope to the stream flow, for about 480 feet, running out into the marsh. It has been for the most part levelled, but a few parts with a facing of regular stone work, and part of the fosse (a laneway running down the latter to the water) remain. The fosse is still a few feet deep at its lower end; it is 4 feet 6 inches under the field, and 15 feet wide; no trace of the outer ring is visible; the bank is rarely 5 feet high. The main road runs for over 660 feet through the fort. The diameter of the enclosure varies, but is at most about 1,000 feet north and south, and 900 feet east and west. The well and stream are 309 feet from the east bank. The stream runs, as I said, under the road and down to the marsh beside the annexe; to the west of it in the long field down which it flows is a curious square enclosure at 96 feet north from the road. There are two levelled mounds with a slight ditch between, and 15 feet over all, to the south; the east side runs along the stream for 114 feet, and the north, or lowest, end bends parallel to the south side for 42 feet back to the fence, beyond which I found no trace.

Starting at the west gap and going southward we find a good

¹ O.S. 13, map Kildare, over 200 feet over the loop, and somewhat like a letter “E” at Lassanagh, Dundrum. O.S. 60, Tipperary, a simple curve, the ends overlapping.

section of the mound, 45 feet thick and 8 feet high in the middle, over the field, the flanks cut away to about 2 feet over the field. The fosse there is 18 feet wide and 6 feet deep, so the mound is in parts 14 to 15 feet high. The outer ring rises 9 feet above the fosse and 3 feet over the outer field. It is thickly planted with hawthorn. The fosse is for the most part an impenetrable bramble brake. The Rev. John Bolton Greer, who here (at his son's rectory), as in Co. Clare, helped me at exploring the forts, had noted a basin stone, but we and his servant boy could not find the block. About a week after I left he rediscovered and measured it for me. It lies about 168 feet south from the road, and is a dark granite or conglomerate slab, pentangular, 2 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide and 1 foot thick. The basin is oval, 10 to 12 inches across, 6 inches deep in a shallow "scoop" running across the stone, and 10 inches wide. The mound, rarely 6 feet high, and the outer fosse, run for 120 feet from the road. Then the mound is levelled to the field, and rarely traceable; the fosse continues for 186 feet



KILMOKEA, WEXFORD

more. It is then filled up, but is found again from 222 feet to 456 feet from the road, with some apparent trace of the outer mound, which bows out in a semicircle like a small annexe 60 feet across. For about 200 feet more the modern fence follows the old curve. At that point, about 700 feet from the starting point at the road, we find in the plantation of the rectory a perfect section of the great mound and ditch cut off sharply at the field fence. At this point a reach of 78 feet remains, well preserved for 60 feet. The mound is 6 to 7 feet high over the field, with some traces of stone facing, the blocks 18 to 24 inches long and a foot thick. The rampart is 24 feet thick at the field and 6 to 8 feet on top; it is 6 to 7 feet higher than the field inside. The ditch is 3 to 4 feet deep, in parts 5 feet, and is 15 to 21 feet wide. The fence of the branch road running southward across the Great Island cuts its outer ring. There is no trace left along the rectory lawn till we cross the road to the ferry, north of which we find the north-east segment.

The great mound rises 4 feet over the field inside, rarely less

than from 9 to 11 feet high outside. At 246 feet from the road is a well marked gap, evidently an ancient entrance. At 279 feet we find a trace of the fosse, filled so as to be rarely 2 feet deep. At 381 feet we reach the annexe. This extends for 141 feet along the main ring, which is 12 feet to about 15 feet high, but not easily measured owing to the slope and the bushes. The main rampart is levelled, but with its fosse is easily seen, being in parts 3 to 4 feet high, curving southward and inward for 159 feet from the corner of the annexe. The road is about 300 feet from the annexe. The stream runs down past the incurve of the spiral and past the north annexe.

We now examine the latter very remarkable feature. It has a roughly-curved plan, being overlaid with late fences, not following the original mound. The ditch has been deepened and narrowed on the east side, but is in parts 4 to 5 feet deep where untouched. A semicircular mound 20 feet wide appears to have crossed it at 141 feet from the great ring. The modern fence then runs across the old works and joins another late fence along the foot of the hill, which joins and follows the older curve round the north and west segments. This cross-fence is 210 feet from the great rampart.

The annexe was cleared some years ago of its jungle of brambles and thorn bushes, but even so, is much over-grown, and difficult to measure, though my checking plans fall in with my first plan, and are I think sufficiently trustworthy; the large scale Ordnance Survey Map seems to give greater lengths.

The interior has been dug up in parts and the mounds levelled I understand for material for the dam and causeway. The annexe measures 186 feet inside, north and south, and, as I said, about 140 feet round the junction with the great ring. The fosse at the foot is 15 feet wide and 4 to 5 feet deep. At 70 feet from the junction of the modern fences a basin stone lies in it, a block 3 feet by 2 feet by 15 inches, with a scoop (like the other basin stone) across it and a shallow oval basin, 12 inches by 10 inches. Going southward from it up the slope we pass at 30 feet a basin-like hollow ("B" on plan), and about 15 feet above the fosse, its ring 6 feet wide on top, the hollow 24 feet north and south, 36 feet east and west, so far as I could decide, the east end being injured and levelled. The top of the mound of "B" is 60 feet from that of "A." The latter ring is 36 feet long, east and west. The section of its high south mound is 14 feet 6 inches at base of slope, 14 feet high inside, 5 feet high outside, up the slope, and in all 24 feet thick at the base, 6 to 9 feet thick on top. There is a fairly regular hollow, probably natural, at least with no mound, to the

west of "A," beyond this, to the west, at the foot of the glacis of the main rampart, are three hollows, oval and conjoined, the western defaced. They are lettered "C," "D" and "E" on the plan. Each is apparently 36 feet long east and west. Their mound is 24 feet thick at its base, 6 feet on top (the slopes being gentle), and about 5 feet high. A larger ring, "F," is 36 feet from the west fosse, 36 feet across, north and south; its eastern side is nearly levelled, its ring is 12 feet thick and 4 feet high. The constant recurrence of the same length (36 feet) is curious. The rings do not seem to be disc barrows, but are probably house sites; why they are crowded down a slope overhung by the main rampart, within which no house rings or hollows are traceable, is indeed a most curious problem. The plan and section show how a curious antiquity can remain unmarked on the maps and undescribed by previous writers. We owe much to Mr Greer, who recognized its existence under the mask of the modern fences, and whose hospitality enabled me to examine and plan it and the other forts of this paper.

As I first wrote these notes we learned that the severe gale of 26 October last year had broken the embankment and let in the Barrow over the fields up to the causeway. This misfortune enabled one to see the fort under its ancient conditions: the river flooded the fosse at the basin stone under the annexe, and left the levelled end of what was the north-western segment of the fort running out like a horn into the water. The apparently undefended gap between the horn and the annexe now became inaccessible save by boats from the river. Considering how much the soil of the marsh must have been raised by floods and tides before it was embanked it shows that the spiral was left open, not from carelessness, but from some definite reason, whether superstitious or practical. I commend the consideration of this great and enigmatic work to other antiquaries.

The "RAMPART" FORT.—Not far to the east of the great fort of Kilmokea is a large and fine example of the "square" or, more correctly, straight-walled enclosure. It probably fenced some important homestead, and may even represent the 13th century castle, which may have simply been defended by palisades and *bretasches*, or wooden turrets. The fort measures inside 254 feet to the north, 308 feet in the middle and 336 feet to the south, measuring east and west, and 312 feet in the other direction. The rampart is rarely over 5 feet high; it is 21 to 25 feet wide on top and 28 feet below, with steep banks. The fosse is 15 feet wide and hardly 3 feet deep in parts; it remains to the west, north, and part of the south sides. The outer mound is 11 feet thick, 3 feet 6 inches higher than the field, and 5 feet 6 inches to perhaps 7 feet over the fosse. The interior was in tillage, the crop just removed,

so no house sites could be seen. There was another fort, large and circular, which owing to tillage has been absolutely obliterated. It stood between the site of the castles and the railway near the viaduct over the Barrow. Near it is a well which, being shown in the old and new maps, locates the site of the lost ring work.

KILLOWEN (Ordnance Survey 34)

One of those curious, perhaps transitional, earthworks where, though the sides have straight reaches, the corners are so boldly rounded off that it is hard to classify them as anything but ring forts, remains near Killowen House on a rising ground east of the road with a pleasing view over a wooded valley. The fosse is much filled on the west side, an old farm road passing through it to the foundations of houses and enclosures. Elsewhere the ditch is well marked, and is 12 feet to 15 feet wide, as so usual in early forts in all Western Europe. The mound rises 8 feet over the garth to the west, north and south, and 9 feet to 11 feet to the east, in parts nearly 16 feet over the fosse. Its thickness is generally 27 feet below and 6 to 8 feet on top; the sides for the greater part are very steep, the mounds are thickly planted, and there is a hawthorn thicket and scattered bushes inside. The garth measures 177 feet across, east and west, and 186 feet north and south. A fosse about 2 feet deep runs all round the east, south, and west sides of the garth inside the rampart. If old it is a sign of ceremonial usage. There are some curious enclosures; one (curved, and 75 feet each way) at the north-east corner is probably ancient. Thence a straight fence, with unusually large blocks 5 to 6 feet long (one, 6 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet) runs westward. A large rock, perhaps standing on the site before the fort was dug, lies near the north side. In a slight depression lie two blocks: one, 3 feet by 18 inches by 14 inches, has an oval shallow basin ground into it, 11 inches by 10 inches. This is of special interest from the occurrence of two such basins in the Kilmokea Liss. Many are recorded in other early forts.

WHITECHURCH (Ordnance Survey 39)

Not very far from Killowen and Kilmokea, in a cultivated field south of Whitechurch, is a group of pillar stones, possibly part of a circle, as they form a section of a curve running more or less east and west. The western measures 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 8 inches by 4 feet; the middle one, 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches by 3 feet; and the eastern, 4 feet by 3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot

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2 inches. They have no scribing or cutting on them. The oldest tradition at Whitechurch never heard that there were more stones at the spot.

Nook (Ordnance Survey 44)

The fortified promontory of Nook was included in Professor Macalister's list of fortified headlands,¹ but was so imperfectly shown on the old maps that I regarded it as a segment of a half-levelled ring fort, and intentionally omitted to include it in my notes in these pages on the promontory forts of Co. Waterford and Co. Wexford. I made several such errors of judgment in the earlier stages of the survey, omitting several sites known to me, such as Duneeva, George's Head, Bishop's Island, and Freagh, in Co. Clare, for various insufficient reasons: but I now give every fortified headland and tell my doubts for others to judge.

The headland, though fenced to the north and west by cliffs, has only a steep grassy slope to the east. At the foot of this are low, marshy fields, with a stream and a shore flooded at high tide, as we found it after our visit. One can see that it was a shallow creek, gradually filled by the backwash of the great rivers, and in a lesser degree by its stream, probably once much larger and stronger. This formed the "nook," from which the present name is derived, and was a safe place for old flat-bottomed ships to lie.

The fosse and rampart run across the crown of the ridge, but no trace remains down the very steep slope; perhaps it was palisaded, or even had dry-stone walls, which could easily be removed, like so much of the rampart, for building material, none the less that the local stone cleaves into small slabs and wedges. Many such ramparts have disappeared on the headlands round the coast; indeed it is a rule, not an exception, even when there were no houses near the fort.²

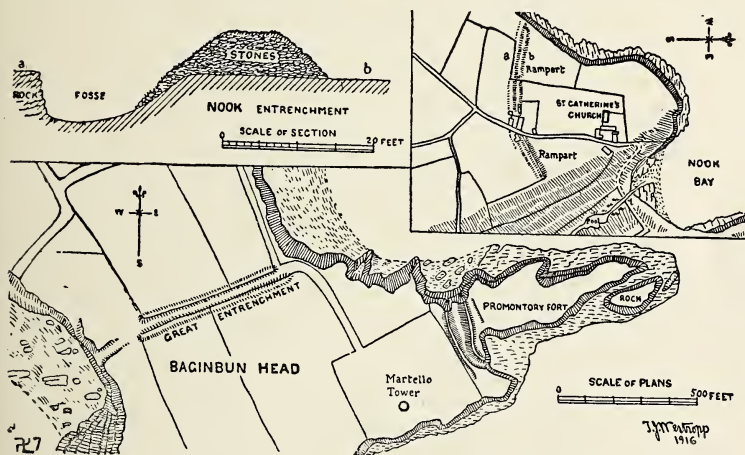
The works run in a bold curve across the saddle of the ridge and down the western slope to the cliff. The fort is largely made of the small shaly stones—hardly anything of the faces remain. The stones are mixed with earth, and rested on a low earth mound, like Gubadoon, Dunagappul, Dunlicka, Clashmelchon, Dunbeg (Fahan), and many others. The mound is 21 to 24 feet thick, and rises 12 to 15 feet over the fosse and 6 to 8 over the field. The fosse is much filled up to the east of the laneway, and a house in ruins stands in it. To the west it is cut for the most part into the shaly rock, and

¹ "An Ancient Settlement," *Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xxxi, p. 326.

² So at Gubadoon, Spinkadoon, and Dunagappul, Co. Mayo, and notably at Dooneeva, Co. Clare, and Doonroe on Valencia, Co. Kerry. Duneeva is a case exactly similar to Nook, as its fosses come out on a steep slope at some distance back from the cliff.

served as a quarry for the wall. It is at most 5 to 6 feet deep at the cutting and 15 feet wide.

From it there is a fine view of the new railway bridge across the Barrow, and the broad confluence, the curve of the Suir, the rising grounds in Kilkenny and Waterford, and the distant mountains from the blue Comeraghs eastward. Dunbrody Abbey, though near, is hidden by the plateau. At about 186 feet inside the rampart at one of the house groups is the curious late church of St Catherine, described by George Victor Du Noyer in these pages in 1864.¹ It measures externally 25 feet by 48 feet. Most of the features are defaced, save the oblong two-light east window, the shafts spreading into cusped tracery, possibly of the 15th century.



The west end rose above the gable as a shallow turret reached by a narrow stair, and the walls were battlemented. Du Noyer only alludes to the rampart as an "ancient earthen embankment," though the bulk is of stones. In those days any inaccurate description sufficed for a "fort," as in the crude inaccuracy of his plan and description of the most interesting of our fortified headlands at Dunbeg, near Fahan, or Wakeman's account of Dunamo—grossly incorrect in nearly every particular.

BAGINBUN (Ordnance Survey 50)

Even as seen on the maps, this fine headland fort was so remarkable and attractive that only the wilful neglect of antiquaries can account for the fact that it was left undescribed till the end of the 19th century. It is one of the interesting class of

¹ *Journal, Kilkenny Society*, 1864, (vol. viii., *Consec. R.S.A.I.*), pp. 32, 33.

complex promontory forts which includes Gubadoon, on Achill; Doon Castle, near Ballybunnian; Dunsheane, near Dingle; and Dunabrattin, in Co. Waterford, where a side headland, within the greater works, was probably fortified at an earlier period than the great straight entrenchment across the main headland. It is also, in a variant degree, similar to the Dun and Dangan of Kilmore, in Achillbeg (the most complex of the class, having a ring fort and two walled headlands within the main defence), and the great Baily of Howth. The main work, much of which remains across the headland, is an imposing entrenchment, running east and west, with a reach, in fair preservation, for 800 feet, and another section near the western cliff for about 70 feet long. The outer mound is about 12 feet thick and 7 feet high, and about 480 feet long; the fosse varies from 20 to nearly 40 feet wide. The great inner rampart is 20 feet thick below, 10 feet on top, and rarely less than 12 feet high. The curved works of the lesser fort on the eastern headland are possibly older; they are, as the plan shows, irregular and much-rounded, sheeted with kidney vetches and pinks. The sea has cut in for about 100 feet behind, and this has been explained in certain Welsh forts of the class as an attempt to fortify a creek so that boats could lie there. This is evidently no explanation for the similar cases in Irish forts.¹ The works in all cases are over the most exposed bay, always a dangerous wave trap, and quite unsuited for a harbour. In fact, as I have pointed out, the entrenchments rarely failed to take advantage of a depression at a natural fault, and the sea tunnelled along the same weak line below, sometimes, as at Doon-aunroe, cutting a tunnel under, and sometimes through the neck, eventually leaving the headland isolated. In this case at Baginbun the neck has been reduced to about 120 feet wide.

Whatever the remains called "Strongbow's tent" and "cap" at Baginbun may have been, no trace remains. Strongbow's Leap was from an isolated fragment of cliff to the lesser headland. One wishes to know when Strongbow's name got attached to these sites. Leaps are not uncommon at such forts. Also one would like to know the period and origin of the later folk verse—

"At the creek of Baginbun

Was Ireland lost and Ireland won."

The legend is probably comparatively late, and certainly corrupt. Leaps, I repeat, are found at the Big Man's Leap in Tirawley; the Giant Geodruisge's Leap at Downpatrick Head, in the same

¹ For example—Mutton Island and Cloghansavaun, Co. Clare; Dunnamo, Co. Mayo; Port in Clear Island; Dunbinnia, in Co. Kerry, near Blasket Sound; in Woodtown, Co. Waterford; Dun Coosbuy, Co. Cork, &c.

barony; "The Priest's Leap," Leimataggart, near Dunnamo; "Fiachra's Leap" and "Darrig's Leap," all three, like the second, at promontory forts, in the Mullet, Co. Mayo. Southward, in Co. Clare, is "Conor's," or the "Cat's Leap," near Doonegal; "O'Brien's Leap," at Dunlicka; and "Cuchullin's Leap," at Loop Head. In Kerry, we find the Leap of Ballingarry; in Waterford, "the Heir's Leap," near Ardmore, all near fortified headlands. The famous Baginbun inscription,¹ not far north from Baginbun Fort and near the cliffs, is most probably a modern forgery, based on an inscription at Carew Castle.

The Baginbun remains were first described in these pages by Mr Goddard Orpen, who, with much plausibility, identified them with the camp of Raymund Le Gros at Dundonuil, or Dundonnulf, in 1170, a sea rock east of the confluence.² I was long satisfied with the identification (supported, if vaguely, by the legendary rhyme and name), but still it can only be accepted by rejecting the statement of Giraldus³ as to its distance from Waterford. It was also very improbable that ships could lie safely at so exposed a headland.

Now the first site identified with Raymund's camp was at Drumdowny, four miles to the north-east of Waterford: the divergent name mattered little, for we sometimes find a name group, with the same terminal or prefix—like Dundahlin, Lisdoon-dahlin; Cahercommane, Tullycommane; Cloghansavaun, Cluain-sumhain and Dunsuane; Dunmore, Dunkeen, Ailladoon, and so forth; so a Dundowny and Drumdowny might occur together. One fact was fatal to the identification: the place lay in Gillamurphy's territory, not in that of King Diarmuid, who gave leave to Raymund to camp at Dundomhnaill. The Danes and their supporters crossed the river about Ballyhack, for the camp was about four miles from Waterford, and lay south from Wexford. In all of these points and its shelter for ships Nook suits the narrative far better than Baginbun: and a theory that can only be maintained by a drastic emendation of the chief original source is always to be avoided for that into which all the facts can be fitted.⁴ The term

¹ Some of its "decipherers" even reduced it to Greek and attributed it to Pytheas (see *Journal R. Soc. Ant. Ir.* vol. xxvii, p. 153).

² *Ibid.*, vol. xxviii, p. 155 (Orpen); vol. xxxiv, pp. 261, 354 (W. H. Lynn), p. 386 (Westropp); vol. xxxvi, p. 257 (Orpen); *Handbook*, No. vi, p. 168. Dr. Redmond, vol. vi *Waterford and S.E. of Ireland Soc.* pp. 38-50.

³ *Giraldus Expugnatio Hiberniae*, vol. i, 13.

⁴ If the distance is actually wrong, we have a parallel in Story's account of the blowing up of King William's guns by Sarsfield at Ballyneety, for whichever place of the name is intended the distance is grossly wrong.

sea in "sea rock" is common usage for a tidal estuary. The Norman, Thomas de Clare, a century later made an entrenchment "from the river to the sea"—i.e., the tidal estuary of the Shannon far from its mouth. "*Rupe quadam marina quae Dundunnolf dicitur*" suits Nook and its cliffs; the fosse and rampart there account for the old fort name: "*ab altis in mare rupibus*" presents no difficulty. As a fort it is worth consideration whether Nook is not the fateful scene of Raymund's brilliant victory and ghastly massacre of his unfortunate prisoners. If Crosdonuil, an early name in that part of Shelburne, be really connected with Dundonuil it does not diminish the probability to find an ancient English church of St Catherine standing in the *Dun*, and the "cross" may have been connected with it. The constituent "*Domhnail*" is extremely common in Irish place names, and cannot by itself be regarded as decisive for identification.

This paper being intended to publish facts rather than to advocate theories, I am little concerned for the success of my suggestions. I am, however, anxious that when the man arises who can do for our forts what George Petrie did for our Round Towers he may find in this and my other papers safe material to use in his great work. I shall be more than rewarded if this leads local workers to devote themselves to the study of other districts in Leinster, as I, a mere stranger and visitor, have done to describe a few of the remains in a part of the territory of the ancient Brigantes.

THE MERCHANT TAILORS' GILD—THAT OF ST JOHN
THE BAPTIST, DUBLIN, 1418-1841.

BY HENRY F. BERRY, I.S.O., LITT.D.

[Read 30 JANUARY 1917]

IN one of the later minute books of proceedings of the Dublin Gild of Tailors is found a statement that the fraternity could trace its pedigree back to the year 1207, when King John was said to have incorporated the body by Royal Charter. No verification of this claim to antiquity is now forthcoming, and though from analogy it is highly probable that such a brotherhood existed in the city from very early times, the earliest extant charter is one dated 20 May, 6 Henry V (1418), at Trim, which founded a religious body, and granted licence to Sir Thomas Talbot (deputy of John Talbot of Halomshire, lieutenant of Ireland), Sir Matthew Husee, Roger Hakenshawe, Thomas Walleys, Reginald Sueterby, John Corynghan, Nicholas Taillour, Thomas Aas, John Ryely, John Cruys, Robert Brail, John Hynton, John Kyrkham, David Rendyll, and William Barret, to found a chapel in honour of the B. V. M. and St John the Baptist, within or without the city of Dublin, to be called St John's Chapel; also to found in same a gild of men and women, with a master and two wardens. The charter contained the usual clauses as to a common seal, power of pleading, &c., appointment of chaplains to celebrate, and power of acquiring lands, &c., to the amount of 40*l.* yearly.

The next charter is dated at Dublin 16 July, 7 Henry V (1419), and it granted licence to John Talbot, Lord of Fournyvall, Thomas Talbot, his brother, and Laurence de Mereburie, knights, Hugh Burgh, Roger Hakenshawe, John Wyche, John Eland, Thomas Walleys, Reginald Sueterby, John Corynghan, John Passavaunt, Thomas Aase, John Cruys, John Hynton, John Kyrkham, David Rendyll, William Baret, William Rodiard, John Lytyll, and James Yonge, to found, in honour of the B. V. M. and St John the Baptist, a gild of Tailors in Dublin, to be called the Fraternity of St John the Baptist. It was to be composed of men and women, and to be governed by a master and two wardens. The gild was to have a chantry of one or more chaplains in St Mary's Chapel, in the Church of St John the Evangelist, Dublin. Under this charter the Fraternity was empowered to enquire into abuses of the tailors' craft in the city and suburbs, and to determine complaints, with special powers as to dealing with apprentices, and

punishing any found guilty of offences. None were to be permitted to exercise the tailors' art without leave of the master and wardens, and without having obtained the freedom of the city. This charter was enrolled in the Exchequer in Hilary Term, 33 Eliz. A third charter, 2 Nov. 16 Henry VI (1437), is an *Inspeximus* and confirmation of the preceding one, and another charter, 28 July, 4 Edward IV (1464), inspects and confirms this last.

King William III, on the 22nd June in the 8th year of his reign (1696), granted a charter to the gild. This (after reciting that the Fraternity is possessed of several houses and a plot of ground in Back lane; a house, garden and plot in Oxmantown; a rent of 20s. out of the "Shut clap" mill; 3s. 4d. payable out of a holding by St Audoen's Church; the Baskin, co. Dublin; houses, &c., in Wicklow); ratified all former grants, and continued in office George Cuming, then master, Charles Cox and William Ballance, wardens; they were to go before the Lord Mayor to take the necessary oaths, and the freemen of the gild were also to be sworn. The charter empowered it to search for clothes which might be in process of being made by workmen not free of the fraternity, and to seize the work. No one was to be permitted to make apparel for men, women, or children without licence, and the Lord Mayor was empowered to send offenders to the Quarter Sessions.

Next to the early charters, the oldest record of the gild was a volume of Masters' accounts—1550-1606, portion of which was copied in 1867 for Sir John T. Gilbert. The original is not now forthcoming, but the copy—one of a series of bound MS. volumes, entitled *De Rebus Eblanae*—is in the City Hall, and I am much indebted to the Town Clerk of Dublin for his kindness in allowing me access to it. From this volume the following extracts, which furnish a number of details connected with the early history of the Merchant Tailors of Dublin, have been made. Extracts are continued from a volume, 1608-1662, and from others, 1698-1800. The volume containing accounts between 1662 and 1698 is not in the collection:—

MASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

4 Edward VI (1550-1)

Paid to the minstrels the day of Richard Taverner's breakfast, 12d.

1551-2

Recd. of Mistress Maude for the garden rent, one year, 5s. John Spennell, shop rent [High St.], 5s. George Buke (Bucke) Baskyng, rent, year, 33s. 4d. Edward Harbart, Oxmanstown, rent, year, 5s.

Expended same year

Priests on St John's even and day, mydrype,¹ 18*d*. Drink for the joiners when they were ironing the "borde," 6*d*. Peck of wheat against midsummer, 34*s*. Dozen of ale, 18*s*. Wine, 12*s*. Dressing the window in the Hall, 2*d*. Beadle, 20*d*.

1552-3

Helier² for covering the house, 11*s*.

Ringling Nicholas Lyman's knell in our church, 12*d*. At this time, there appears to have been a suit against a hosier; the following items are of interest—For writing articles against him, 6*d*.; serjeant for bringing said hosier before Mr Mayor, 6*d*.; Stanton for arresting him, 6*d*.; entering a plaint against him, 6*d*.; James Stanyhurst,³ for his fee for the year, 10*s*.; Mr Stanyhurst and Mr Recorder⁴ in his chamber, about the hosier's matter, in bread and ale, 12*d*. To Sweetman of the Newgate for putting a pair of bolts upon the hosier, 3*d*.; to the summoner and entering his name in the spiritual court, 6*d*.; for a suspension against him, 12*d*.; the day that Edward Harbert, George Buck and I⁵ were in "Crychur" (Christchurch), and Jwon Kyle before Mr Baron Bathe and Mr Stanyhurst, in ale and wine, 9*d*.; the same day I entered him in the spiritual court, for James Hoe's breakfast and mine own, 6*d*.; the day the hosier was "redd" in the morrow, in ale and blesir (?) to the wardsmen that were betwixt him and us, 3*s*.; to one that went with the award that was betwixt us and the hosier to Las-molen (Lismullen), to my lord chancellor,⁶ 12*d*.; the last that Edward Harbert and I were before my lord of Dublin, in "Crichurche," and the hosier, Justice Luttrell and Justice Howth,⁷ with both the officials then present, when they had done, in wine, 11*d*.

Peck of wheat against midsummer, to make cakes, 3*s*. 6*d*.; white wine and claret wine, 2*s*. 11*d*.; ale, midsummer drinking, 6*s*. 8*d*.; sack same price, 2*s*. 11*d*. Rushes to the Hall, 4½*d*.

Edward Harbert [fined] for being absent from the beginning of matins, 1*d*. (Others were also fined, one for being absent from evensong).

¹ Midsummer: the middle of *reaping*, before full harvest.

² tyler, from *hele*, to cover.

³ Afterwards Recorder of Dublin.

⁴ Thomas Fitz Symon.

⁵ Thomas Mone, Master.

⁶ Sir Thomas Cusack.

⁷ Thomas Howth, of Artane Second Justice K.B. 1535–1553. Called "Thomas Howth *alias* St. Lawrence" in the Act of Absentees 1537. He was a strong opponent of John Bale, the ultra Protestant Bishop of Ossory, 1552–3.

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Priests and clerks St John's Midsummer Even, 8*d.* Irish. Wine and bread to the same company St John's Day, 4½*d.* Sir John Callan, your priest, 3*s.* 4*d.* (wages for year).

Paid Steven Basse (Casse) for playing Pilot on Corpus Christi Day, 2*d.* Irish: for his dinner and his lady's, 12*d.* Irish: gloves and trayels (?) to Pilot, 9*d.* Irish.

1554-5

Bellman, 3*d.*; clerk for ringing the mind, 6*d.*; ale against St John's Day, 3*d.*; cakes, 4*d.*; aniseed, 16*d.*; comfits, 3*d.*; saffron, 18*d.*; butter, 12*d.*; eggs and milk, 6*d.*; sack, 3*d.*; claret wine, 21*d.*

Paid to the Emperor and Empress, 9*d.*; for their breakfast and dinner, 18*d.*; for painting the Emperor's head, 8*d.*

In 1556-7, the receipts of the gild, in rents, quarterages, fines, &c., amounted to 34*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*, Irish, and the disbursements to 14*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Irish.

1557

Paid Sir John Kelly for reading the Roll, 6*d.* The parson, for his light at *Dirige* and Mass, 12*d.* Charge of myself and brethren that went to the Basken, 8*s.*

1558

Received at Mass the Sunday after St John's Day, of our part of the offering, 21*d.* Irish: do., St Mydrype's Day at Mass, 9*d.*

Paid for drink for the priests and clerks after *Dirige*, 18*d.*; Ringing the mind for brethren and sisters, 6*d.*; mending St John's nose, 4*d.*; for five "coppes" on the standards in St John's Church.

1560

Paid for my company's breakfast and mine when we went to the Tallange (Tallaght) to the lord chancellor, ¹18*d.*

Making a sword for the Emperor, 12*d.* Irish.

1561

Reed. of John Roche, Shepe St., fine due, 12 white groats.

John Kene, fine for an income as a brother, 8 white testers.

Jeffery Mysell, income as apprentice, 6 testers, 2 groats, 3 ob.

Henry Small, income as journeyman, 2 white groats.

Reed. of John Desmond, Wicklow, rent, Mich. term.

Walter Byrford, for loft over the poor house, 9 brown backs.

1565

Paid for a bill to put up to the assembly next after Mich. 1564, to have the seal of the 3 castles to our grant, 4*d.*

¹ Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, whose country residence was at Tallaght.

1566

Paid to the Barbers and Weavers to help their charges to the journey to the North, 8s.; second cess to the North, 4s.; third, 3s. My charges and both wardens, being in the Marshal's ward, 18s. 2d.

Paid to James Hood for going to Ballrodrey to sue for our herthel,¹ 2s. 8d.; grass for our herthell for two days and nights, 8d.; for the bringing of her home, 4d.; fine to the 12 men in Balrodrey that past upon our harthell, 7d.; for bringing of the harthell out of Balgriffin, 2s.; (in 1575, 40s. were received from James Foster as the price of the horse that came as a harthiell from the Baskin; a sum of 3d. was paid for grass for him. Two shillings and eight pence were expended on two horses supplied for the use of the master and another who went to the Baskin for him, while 4s. were spent in entertaining such of the gild as came to see the animal when in town).

1567

Painter for trimming of the "paganette" for the Emperor, and for a crown for him, 2s.; trimming his sword, 6d., 1 ob.; the Emperor's breakfast and dinner, 2s.

1574

At this time, there was litigation about the liberties of St Mary's Abbey and of Thomas Court. Paid for a skin of parchment to write the copy of enquiry taken at both places, 12d.: for arresting the tailor that wrought in St Mary's Abbey, 3d.

1575

Received of Michael Newell a fine for keeping open his shop and working on the Sabbath Day, 2s. Paid for arresting the lord deputy's tailor, 3d.

For arresting James Forster and Cornelius Dermote his servants, for working with Captain Morres, 12d.

Paid charges of such of the company as attended on the Master when he arrested the Earl of Essex's tailor, 8d.

1576

Paid for charge of the sick people of All Hallowes, 13s. 4d. (This was during a very severe visitation of the plague). Disbursed on the company that went with me to Blackrock to prosecute against the foreigners, 2s.

1579

Bestowed at the time of my imprisonment at the Newgate and at Carpenters' Hall, 22s.

¹ Heriot; the best beast, horse, ox or cow, that a tenant died possessed of, was claimed by the landlord.

1580

My charges in the Marshalsea when the Mayor committed me standing in denial of delivery of pikes. . . .

1581

Copy of the Bill exhibited against the House by the King at Arms, 18*d*. (Gerrarde, attorney of the Gild).

1585

Paid to soldiers going to the Forces, 3*l*. 4*s*.

Paid to soldiers that went with the ship, 20*s*.

At this period, the yearly receipts of the Gild amounted to 13*l*. 3*s*. and payments to 41*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*., and so large a balance being on the debit side may probably be accounted for by the expenses attendant on the building of the Hall.

1587

Paid to one that brought me word that foreign tailors wrought in St Thomas St., 6*d*.: and to John White for arresting them, 6*d*.

For arresting stockings that were to be sold in the market, 3*d*.

Paid to Mr Dillon for copy of the answer of the Master of the Trinity Gild for our common bargain of salt, 2*s*.

1588

Paid a woman that came to bear witness that Davye wrought with the Dean of St Patrick's man.

1592

Bestowed on the Brethren that were with me at Scallabrothers' Hall¹

A present of beef was sent to the Mayor and sheriffs in Mich. term, generally before Christmas. The first note of this yearly custom occurs on 26 Nov. 1597, and it forms an item in the Master's accounts for a very long time.

1600

Spent on certain of the company when the Master went to Trim, 16*d*.

1605

Paid Thady Duffe fees as to our charter. . . .

¹ In the further end of Oxmantown Green was a hole commonly termed Scald-brother's hole, a labyrinth reaching two miles under the earth: it had been frequented by a notorious thief of the name, and in it he hid all his pilferings. (Stanihurst's *Description of Dublin* 1577). See Gilbert's *Corporation Records*, ii, 550.

1607-8

Dinner at the "Cock," Mich. Quarter Day, 1l. 19s. 6d.

Christmas Quarter Day Musicians, 3s. Wine, —, and aquavite, 8s.

Proctor of St John's Church, 20s. Singing men, 3s.

Paid the hermit (also called the "poor man") of said church, 6d.

1608-9

3 July 1608, spent on the curate of St Michael's and divers masters and the company at the burial of Thomas the button maker, 3s. 4d.; making his grave and three or four women that helped to sheet him, 12d.

11 July, at Mr Dowd's, for wine, sugar and "redyses," 12d. At the "Queen's Arms," wine and sugar on Assembly Day, 5s. 6d.

Spent on the company at Walker the cook's in bottle ale, 9d.

At Mr Queytrode's, in sack and March beer, when the company were before the Recorder with counsel, 3s. 4d. Ale when the company, with the sheriffs, rode to meet the lord deputy, 21d.

12 Oct. Quarter Day: spent in wine at dinner, and after dinner, upon the wines, 10s.

11 Nov. With seven other Masters, when the Mayor came to Tailors' Hall about cessing Aldermen, 16d.

Wine and oysters at the "Queen's Arms," 2s. 2d.

11 March 1609. Repairing the lights for Mr Henrie's wake, 12d.: spent on the company after his burial, 3s. 6d.

Paid the Lord of Howth's Musicians,¹ Mr Huggarte and his company being at Mr Mayor's, 3s.

1609-10

Spent, the day the "bodder" (?) baker was buried, 11s. 6d.

Lord of Howth's Musicians, Mr Huggarte being at the circuits, 3s.

Quire of paper, 6d.; paper book that Rich. Long had, 4s.

Hand stocks in the Hall, 5s.

Gave the *Grecian*, when all the Masters gave their rewards, 7s.

¹ The Records of the Corporation of Dublin contain a large number of references to the City Band of Musicians, which while in existence at an earlier period, is believed to have been fully organised by the year 1560. William Huggard was leader of the Band in 1599, and on his death in 1632 he was succeeded by his son, John Huggard. From the above entry, it would appear that it was usual for the City Gilds to employ the Band at their entertainments, and on this occasion, when the services of Wm. Huggard and his musicians were not available, the Tailors' Gild called in a Band supported by Lord Howth. The members of the City Band wore a special livery of pale blue or watchett coloured cloth, with the city badge. (See *Dublin "City Music," 1560-1780*, by Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood. *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, xxxvi, 231.)

1611-12

Spent at the "White Horse the evening after *walking*,¹ 6s.

1612-13

Spent at Symonscourt in company of the Master of the Tanners, 12*d*.

(At this period the Gild frequently met the Masters of the Saddlers, Shoemakers, Smiths, &c., at Gerrald's tavern).

Spent in the Castle in ale and wine; the porter of the great gate, the porter of the door, with other fees, at the time of accountant's enlargement, 13s. 6*d*.

Paid on his committal to the castle, 33s. 6*d*.

Bestowed on Sir John Blenerhasset,² a firkin of "succetts" and a box of marmalade, cost 10s.

Spent under the Tolsell the night John Stafford was censured, 5s.

1613-14

16 Feb. 1613. Paid for his part with the rest of the eight masters, for seeing counsel for the aqua vite cause, 2s. 6*d*.

Paid Mr Bullocke and the rest of the singing men and sexton of St John's, 6s. 6*d*.

Spent in the suits of Christ Church and St Mary's Abbey, 10*l*. 13s. 8*d*.

1615-16

Recd. the Welshman's fine that wrought on the top of the Mill, 5s: fine of an Englishman that wrought in St Nicholas St., 5s.

1617-18

White lights, for Walter Gorry's wake; clerk of St Andrew's and ringers for his knell, 2s.: for his burial, 12*d*.: paid the hermit for his grave, 6*d*.: the man that carried the bier to and fro, 6*d*.

1620-1.

The Master and company going to the burial of Sir Francis Roe, knight, Mayor of Drogheda, 40s.

Bestowed on the company after the burial of the *Shirvas Teaser* (?), 2s. 8*d*.

For the rent of the aqua vite money (aqua vite licence), 10s.

1621-2

Taffeta, sarsnett and silk for the colours, 4*l*. 4s. 4*d*.

Tassels, 4s.: hire of drum, 7s.

¹ It was a custom for the Master and Wardens and certain of the brethren to traverse portions of the city and liberties at unexpected times, for the purpose of seeing that the regulations of the Gild were not infringed, and with a view to the punishment of any journeymen, &c., caught in offending against the rules.

² Baron of the Exchequer 1609. Chief Baron 1621.

1622-3

Drum for the company, 20s. : drummers for sounding the drum on St Peter's day, 2s. 6d.

Paid to a lawyer for a fee against Sir Thomas Roper,¹ 10s.
Powder, for last Black Monday, 32s.

1626-7

Sir William Ryves, for making a motion in Chancery in Mich. term, 20s.

1630-1

Warrant against journeymen and apprentices for bringing a maypole on St Peter's Day.

For a boat to go on the water, 2s. 6d.

To the Mayor for a show on the Prince's Day, 3l.

Spent at the sign of the "George," after eating Mr Lillie's goose, when Alderman Kelly and his company came in, 12s.

Spent on four assembly days on four fish dinners, 30s.

27 March 1634. King's Day. Spent after supper at the Maid's Head, Cook St., 3s.

1634-5

Paid for drawing the charter in English, 20s.

Spent on the Clerk of the Parliament House in wine, 6d.

Paid the sub sheriff to keep the wardens out of juries, 2s. 6d.

1½ lb. powder spent on training soldiers, 2s. 7d.

1635-6

Spent at the wood of Cullen.²

1636-7

Spent when Mr Edwards as deputy master rode with the Mayor to Baldoyle.³

1638-9

Paid towards the building of the Sessions House at Kilmainham, 3s. 8d.

(Between 1645 and 1649 all festivities appear to have been abandoned, and the Masters' accounts are very short).

1648-9.

Paid towards plate given to the Governor,⁴ 17s. 6d.

¹ He was created Viscount Baltinglass in 1627, and died in 1638 at what became known as Roper's Rest (now Greenville Avenue, S.C.R.). Sir Thomas was buried in St John's, Dublin.

² This would have been on Easter Monday, known in the city annals as Black Monday. The gilds used to march to Cullenswood on that day to commemorate a massacre of the citizens committed there in 1209 by some of the Wicklow clans.

³ On the dissolution of the Monasteries, the Priory of all Hallows, Dublin, to which Baldoyle belonged, was granted to the Mayor and citizens of Dublin, who still hold it.

⁴ Colonel Michael Jones.

1649-50

To the keeper of the seats in Christ Church, at the Sheriff's request, 2s. 6d.

To the prisoners at White Friars, at the Mayor's request, 2s. 6d.

For a Bible in the House, 5s.

1650-1

Spent at the Turkey feast, 10s.

1653-4

Paid Mr Bellingham¹ for a silver cup for the Mayor, 2l. 0s. 6d.

1654-5

Taking the names of the Papists, 6s.

1656-7

Bringing arms from Lazy Hill to the Hall, and taking them into the house, 2s.

Glasses and drinking cups broken and lost on the two days we marched, 2s. 6d.

9 July 1657. Paid the drummer the day the Lord Protector was proclaimed, 2s. 3d.

Prisoners in St John's prison, Midsummer Day 1658, 2s. 3d.

(The Masters' accounts between this date and 1699 are not now forthcoming).

1699-1700

Spent in bringing the French tailors to some acknowledgment, 6s. 10d. (The Frenchmen named in the accounts were Samuel Cavaleir, and Messieurs Dumoy, Bestard, Duhotpas, Castell, Lapier and Bernard. Oliver Martinett and John Angerau appear in Gilbert's *Records* in 1690-1.)

Waiting on Lord Galway when he went for poundage on intrusion money, 2s.

For poundage on do., 3l. 17s. 4d.

1703-4

Spent when the Duke came from Kilkenny, 6s. 2d.

1706-7

Spent on the council of the House on the Thanksgiving, 12s. 8d.: for 2,000 tickets, 9s.

Cleaning the pictures in the Hall and mending them, 4s. 6d.

¹ Sir Daniel Bellingham, a member of the Goldsmith's Company, and first Lord Mayor of Dublin.

1711-12

Spent on a walk with the two new wardens, 1s. 8d. (Many instances of these "walks" occur: they were for purposes of search and of surprising craftsmen engaged in practices contrary to the Gild rules).

1712-13

Spent on a walk, taking intruders.

1714-15

Paid for secret service, 1s. 1d.

1716

July 1. Spent at Hayes' Tavern, being the breach of the Boyne, 14s. 8d.

1719

29 May. "Scarlet" day. (Aug. 1, Nov. 5 and Easter Sunday are noted as being scarlet days, when the members of the Gild wore robes of that colour). Attending the sword to St Patrick's Church on Ash Wednesday, 5s. 5d.

1722

July 21. Tax towards building a Watchhouse in the parish of St Nicholas Within, 12s.

Dec. 26. Paid watchmen for watching the King's picture until same was fixed and out of danger, 8s.

1723

Jan. 7. Expense of erecting the King's picture in the Hall (Mitchell, painter),¹ 2l. 15s. 6d.

Jan. 19. Paid Mitchell for cleaning and varnishing several pictures in the Hall, 12s.

July 8. Expended on several walks with the wardens and brethren, 1722-3, on collecting the quarterages, 5l. 6s. 8d.

Oct. 23. Spent on the Numbers, being the day of the Irish rebellion, 19s. 11d.

1723-4

Paid Mr Carson for printing 2,400 summonses for brothers and foreigners, 1l. 16s. 6½d.

1724

April 17. Spent, the day the Lord Mayor and Recorder went to compliment the present Lords Justices at the Castle, 19s.

(Mem. at end)—Mr McCartney, dancing master, the Hall, three nights each week, yearly rent, 8l.

¹ Michael Mitchell 1711-1750.

1724

Aug. 19. Spent with the council, &c., at a meeting and on declaring against Wood's halfpence, 2s. 2d.

Spent on the wardens the day we got the Lady Carteret's tailors' work (Lord Carteret was Lord Lieutenant), 3s. 6d.

Servants the day we dined at the Lord Mayor's, 1l. 12s. 6d.

Spent with Mrs. Sarah Dean the day she purchased her privilege for working, 5s.

1725

May 29. Paid the surgeon for setting the Beadle's shoulder, put out by a fall, on a walk, 11s. 6d.

1745

Spent on the Lords Justices on defeat of the rebels (Scotch), 5s. 9d.

Spent on Thanksgiving Day for the battle of Culloden, 12s. 10d.

1758

Spent on the numbers congratulating the government on the taking of Louisburgh, 6s. 6d.

1768

Spent about addressing the Duke of Leinster, 5s. 11½d.; coach hire to Carton, 2l. 5s. 6d.; coachman, 2s. 2d.; turnpike, 2s. 2d. Dinner at Lucan, 2l. 7s. 3d. Two gold thimbles for the Duke and Marquis [of Kildare], 4l. 4s. 4d.

1769

Paid proportion of the public breakfast at the Music Hall, given to the candidates (Lord Kildare and Dr Lucas), 1l. 2s. 9d.

Going to Carton to present the Duke of Leinster with the Marquis of Kildare's freedom, 18s. 10½d.

1785

Piece of plate for Sheriff Leet, 30l.

1797

Gold thimble for Edward Leet, made by John West, 1l. 14s. 1½d.

1800

Piece of plate voted to William Leet, late master, for his services, 11l. 7s. 6d.

The members of the Tailors' craft who obtained the freedom of the city of Dublin prior to the commencement of the seventeenth century were:—

1468. Hugh Leche	1586. John Marshall
1469. John Stanton	William Jordan
(1470. Constables—Sheep Street, John Kysshoke, tailor; Skinner Row, John Kelly, tailor; St Werburgh's parish, James Connyngnam and John Andrew, tailors)	1588. Thomas Robinson
1471. Patrick Bracley	Edmond Kene
John Kelly	John Lales
1473. Laurence Bryan	1589. Richard Curragh
1475. John Proutefote	1590. Daniel Dowler
1477. John Walshe	Robert Walsh
1481. Nicholas Blake	1591. Richard Walsh
1483. Richard Gossan	John Rochford
1484. Richard Wafyr	Robert Dewrose
David Lawless	1592. Edmond Enose
(None recorded 1485–1576)	Thomas Harrison
1576. Morgan Enose	Nicholas Knaveny
1577. Richard Kenedy	1593. Patrick Lennan
1578. William Kelly	William Pyps
John More	Patrick Coyle
Richard Leinagh	Richard Quyreck
1579. Richard Benet	Thomas Quyn
1580. Francis Arnold	Nicholas Dowdall
James Dowellny	Henry Lytle
1581. Henry Verdon	Edmond Knaven
1582. William Gesle	Richard Flyn
John Browne	1594. Walter Enos
Robert More	William Dowyle
Barthw. Whyte	William Browne
Thomas Wynter	Thomas Fowlanne
Darby Phillips	John Coyle
1583. Daniel Cartan	1595. William Sherlock
1584. John Bath	1596. Patrick Clerck
John Brangan	Humphrey Ashe
1585. John Lorcan	1597. Thomas Holiwod
Richard Flyn	1598. Laurence Scanlan
	John Morran
	1599. William Danyell
	Patrick Baulfe
	Barthw. Chamberlain

PROPERTY OF THE GILD

The lands of Baskin, parish of Cloghran, barony of Coolock, and county of Dublin, seem to have been in possession of the Tailors' Gild from, at least, early Tudor days. Joyce derives the name *Bascinn* from *baiscne*, a tree, making it tree-land, or a place of trees. The lands are found in the year 1551, in the tenure of George Bucke, whose rent was 33s. 4d. It was a custom of the gild

from the earliest times to pay a special yearly visit to the property, and in 1557, a sum of 8s. was expended on the occasion. In 1573, William Kelly, a member of the fraternity, with his wife, Joan Casse, held the Baskin at the same rent as Bucke. A "harthell"—"herthell" (heriot)—became due out of the place in 1563, which, in the shape of a horse, was received by the fraternity, and a jury appears to have sat in the matter, as twelve men in Balrothery had a small payment made to them for "passing" on the animal. In the first instance, a man was sent from Dublin, who paid for grass for its use, bringing it from Balgriffin to the city. In 1575, another heriot fell in to the gild, and on this occasion the horse was sold to James Foster for 40s. Charges for two horses for the use of the master and another in going to the Baskin to fetch the animal were entered in the accounts, and 4s. were expended in entertaining such of the company as went to see it. When the Gild visited the Baskin in July 1576, six quarts of claret at 4d. and a bottle of sack 12d., were consumed; a supper at which claret and sack were again supplied at a cost of 8s. was held in the evening. In 1587, George Russell was tenant, and in 1608, one Hearne was paying 30s. rent; in the latter year, the company's visit cost 15s. Hearne died in 1611, and his widow paid 10s. as a heriot on her husband's death.

On 2 Jan. 1619, the master and wardens demised the "village called the Baskye" to Laurence Scanlan for 61 years at a rent of 7l. This lease would have expired about 1680, and in 1697 Captain Arthur Smith is found paying a rent of 14l. Soon after, Theophilus Crofton became tenant, as he had a lease for lives, executed in 1707, under which he held 45a. 2r. 20p. in Baskin at a rent of 16l. a year, on condition that on each St James's day he was to provide three good dishes of meat, or in lieu, to pay 2l. 10s. for a treat to the gild on their annual visit.

In 1729, a messenger was paid 1s. 1d. for going out to ascertain if Captain Crofton would entertain the company as usual, but on this occasion he chose to pay the stipulated fine of 50s. In consideration of the assignment of a large pew in Cloghran Church, should any of the Tailors' Gild wish to attend Divine Service there, the minister in 1821 was voted a sum of 5l. towards the erection of a wall round the church yard.

On 15 Oct. 1744, a lease for lives of the Baskin was made to Laurence Steele, who inserted his own life, that of Paul Steele of Grange Clare, co. Kildare, and that of Laurence Steele, lessee's son. In 1775 the lease was renewed to Laurence Steele, the then tenant, who added his sons—Laurence, aged 16, and George, aged 12—as new lives. On 7th January 1793, the annual excursion to the

Baskin was ordered to be discontinued in consequence of affronts offered to the master and company on the last visit. In 1840, the rent of this property is set down as 17*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, when it was leased by Richard Espinasse.

WICKLOW

The company held several messuages and gardens and a small parcel of waste ground called Garrrynameadle, in the county of Wicklow, from a remote period. The earliest recorded tenant was John Desmond, who in 1561 paid one tester and a halfpenny rent. As in the case of the Baskin, the gild occasionally paid visits to this property, for in 1608 breakfast, on the day on which the members went to Wicklow, cost 14*s.* In 1611, Henry Littell and Mr Robinson paid 5*l.* for five years' rent of land in Wicklow; in 1618 John Wolverston paid 30*s.* for three years' rent of his holding; William Wolverston succeeded him, and in 1797-8, Wm. Todd, who took over Wolverston's interest, paid 4*l.* 8*s.* Jacob Peppard became tenant in 1707, at a yearly rent of 5*l.*; he was succeeded by Robert Peppard, and in 1796 Nicholas Morrison appears.

A parliamentary election for the county of Wicklow was held on 28 Oct. 1745, at which the Corporation of Tailors had the right to vote "under the power in the charters." In right of their estate in the county, they nominated the then master and wardens to attend and vote for Anthony Brabazon Esq. In 1840, the lands and tenements of the gild in the town of Wicklow were rented at 4*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.*

OXMANTOWN

From an early part of the fifteenth century, the Tailors' Gild held property in this, the Danish suburb of the city of Dublin. The first tenant mentioned in the accounts is Edward Herbert, who in 1551 paid 5*s.* rent of a house at Barrsfoot. Nicholas Fottrell, clerk, in 1576 was also a tenant, and in 1608 Tibbott Roche paid for his house 26*s.* 8*d.* Michael Philpot paid 3*s.* 4*d.* for his holding in Frapper lane.¹ John Savell and John Quin held other tenements between the years 1610 and 1630, when it appears that landgable² on portion of the holding amounted to 9*d.* In 1697-8 Mrs Gibbons paid the gild 6*l.* for her holdings in Oxmantown. The right of renewal of the lease of premises near Young's Castle, Oxmantown, was put up for sale at the Hall, Back lane, in 1706, at a rent of 6*l.* with a fine of 100*l.*, when Edward Verdon, joiner, secured the interest: he covenanted to give each succeeding master on St. Barnabas' Day a pair of gloves, or 2*s.* 6*d.*

¹ Now North King St.

² A kind of quit rent for a house or the land on which it stood; somewhat equivalent to a ground rent of the present day.

Among the records of the gild are copies of twenty ancient title deeds of the Oxmantown property, extending back to 1296, a short précis of which is appended. They are copied in a small parchment volume, and many inaccuracies in names occur.

No. 1.—Lease 1 May, 24 King Edward (1296), by which Henry Fychet lets to Nicholas Kermond (*recte* Normand), for 10 years, a messuage in Oxmantown between the land of said Henry on the north, and land sometime John Burnell's on the south; in length from the great street of "Hostmontowne" to land of Robert de Bre. Rent 4s. to the abbess and monastery del Hoggs, and to said Henry half a mark yearly. Witnesses, Robert de Gilleby (*recte* Willeby), Mayor of Dublin, Nicholas the clerk, Thomas Collis, bailiffs, John Seriaunt, Edward Collett, William Penny, clerk.

No. 2.—Edward, son of Richard Wandesdon, remises to Nicholas Normand, citizen of Dublin, and his wife, a messuage in Oxmantown. Dated Friday the feast of St Luke the Evangelist. 8 Edw. II. (18 Oct. 1314).

No. 3.—Edward son of Richard Moundesdon, grants to Nicholas Normand, citizen of Dublin, a messuage in Outmantowne, between the messuage of Thomas le Skinner and Margery Burnell, his wife, on the south, and land of Henry Fichet on the north. Witnesses, Robert de Notyngham, mayor, John de Castroknock, and William Chybrench,¹ bailiffs, John le Seriant, Edward Collett, Roger Cooke, John le Hore, William de Vilers, Martin Fusadge, Thomas le Skinner, John le Marshall, Rich. Damfbin, Henry Weykhus, John Cleark. Dated at Dublin Friday after the feast of St Luke the Evangelist, 8 Edw. II (Oct. 1314).

No. 4.—Cicily who was wife of Edward son of Richard le Tanner, quits claim to Nicholas [blank], of a messuage in same (*i.e.* Oxmantown), in breadth between the land of Rich. de Wodehouse, and land of Thos. le Skinner. Dated at Dublin on the Lord's day next after All Saints 11 Edward II (Novr. 1317). Witnesses, Robert de Notyngham, mayor, Robert Burnell, Robert le Woder [bailiffs], Richard le Tanner, Hugh de Notyngham.

No. 5.—Allen Bothestoke, citizen of Dublin, grants to Agnett his daughter, a place in same, which he had of the donation of John son and heir of Nicholas Normand; in breadth between the land of Peter Clerke, on the north, and that of Rich. le Seriaunt and Joane his wife on the south; in length from the highway on the east to land of de Guceste to the west. Witnesses, William Boydyn, mayor, William Welsh, and John Callan, bailiffs, Robert le Tanner, Jeffry Crompe, William Marshall, David Shiumechan,

¹ The second bailiff in this year was Adam Phelipot.

Roger Cooke, John de Kilmaynan, William Bayliff, W. Walsh, linendraper, Rich. Seriant, Rich. de Moccon, Philip Drinkwater, John de Fancham, and Richard le Tanner. Dated at Dublin Friday after the Annunciation of B. V. M. 7 Edw. III (Mar. 1333).

No. 6.—William son and heir of Henry Fychet, Dublin, quits claim to Agnett, daughter of Alan de Bethstoks, of a place of land in same, which was John's, son and heir of Nicholas Normaine; lying in breadth between land of William Porter, clerk, on the north, and land of Richard le Seriaunt and Joane his wife on the south; in length from the highway on the east and land of John Gucestre, on the west. Witnesses, William Boydin, mayor, John Callan, Wm. Walsh, bailiffs, William Beare, Robert le Tanner, Jeffrey Crompe, John son of John le Seriant, Luc de Hinkeley, David Shumechan, John Killmoynan (Kilmaynan), Rich. Seriant, William Bailiff, Richard le Tason, Nicholas le Tanner. Dated at Dublin, Sunday after Easter, 7 Edw. III. (11th April 1333).

No. 7.—Simon Natirwombe grants to Robert son of Elias de Ashborne, knight, a messuage in same, in breadth between the tenement of William Welsh and that of William de Hawyrdin, clerk, for ever. Rent 20*l.* silver yearly. Witnesses, Jeffery Crompe, mayor, William Walsh, Walter Luske, bailiffs, Henry Rushell, Jeffery de Lyce, William Porter. Dated at Dublin, the Lord's Day after the Conception B. V. M., 21 Edw. III. (Decr. 1347).

No. 8.—Robert son of Elias de Ashborne, knight, quits claim to Hugh Duffe, to a messuage in same. Dated on Monday after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 23 Edw. III. (June 1349).

No. 9.—John son of Alan fitz Simond, grants to Robert Stakeboll, citizen of Dublin, a messuage in same. Witnesses, John Wydon, mayor, Robert Paris (Piers) and John Elyce, bailiffs, Ed. Berle, Rich. Borecom, John Porter, Walter Staunton. Dated at Dublin Monday after the feast of the Apostles, John and James.¹ 48 Edw. III. (1373-4).

No. 10.—Same makes Thomas River his attorney to put Stakeboll in seisin of same. 48 Edw. III. (1373-4).

No. 11.—Same to Robert Stacboll. Quit claim of same messuage. Dated Monday after the Assumption of B. V. M. 50 Edw. III. (August 1376).

No. 12.—Indenture made at Dublin on Tuesday after Easter, 1 Richard II (20 April 1378), by which Thomas son of John Seriant

¹The oldest Martyrologies commemorate John and his brother James on 27 Dec.

lets to Robert Stakeboll, citizen of Dublin, a waste place in same, for the life of said Robert and four years beyond: paying a rose at the feast of St John the Baptist.

No. 13.—Indenture dated 12 Feb., 2 Henry IV (1401), by which Robert Stacboll grants to Lawrence Hartfield, same messuage, for 20 years. Rent 6s. silver.

No. 14.—Robert Stakeboll, citizen of Dublin, grants to John Stretch and Robert Bryan, chaplains, all his land in Dublin and the suburbs. Witnesses, John Drake, mayor, Walter Terrell, Symon Lang, bailiffs: Dated on Friday after the feast of the City, 4 Hen. IV (Michaelmas Day, 1402).

No. 15.—Same makes Hugh his servant, his attorney, to put same in seisin of said lands. Dated 3 June [1403].

No. 16.—John Stretch and Robert Bryan, chaplains, make Thomas Howland, their attorney, to put John Yngoll, chaplain, and James [blank], chaplain, in seisin of lands in Dublin. Dated on Thursday after St. Peter ad Vincula, 4 Hen. IV (Aug. 1403).

No. 17.—Indenture made at Dublin on Tuesday after Easter, 13 Hen. IV (5 April, 1412), by which John Young, John Yngoll, and John Oge, chaplains, let to farm to John Stretch, a waste place in Oxmantowne; in length from the land of William Serieant, on the west, and the highway on the east; in breadth between the tenement of Robert Stacboll on the south and Oxmantown Green on the north, for 26 years: paying a rose at the feast of St John the Baptist.

No. 18.—John Stretch, chaplain, grants for ever, to John Yngoll, John Molle, William Ballyloge, chaplains, and to Wm. Power, clerk, a messuage in same, lying between land of John Serieant on the north and land of Adam Crys on the south, which they had of the feoffment of Robert Stacboll. Dated 18 April, 3 Hen. V. (1415).

No. 19.—Indenture made on Monday after the feast of St Michael, 24 Hen. VI (1440), by which the Gild lets to Adam Walshe of Oxmantown, a messuage in same, lying between the land of Nicholas Bernwell, on the north, and land of Walter Mylys on the south, and land of John Seriant on the west, and the highway on the east, for 24 years. Rent 8s. silver. Said Adam covenants to build a kiln.

No. 20.—Indenture by which Richard Voysyne, master, and John Andrews and Edmond Savage, wardens, grant to Richard Bull, husbandman, a messuage in same for 20 years. Rent 5s. silver, during the first six years, and from thence, 6s. silver. Dated 10 Feb. 4 Edw. IV (1465).

CHURCH STREET AND LOUGHBOY ¹

Before 1712, Mark Baggott leased premises here, which had from time immemorial been held in fee-simple by the Gild, and in 1724, he had two passages from Loughboy to Church Street at a rent of 1*l.* 10*s.* From 1719, John Heron held waste ground between Church Street and Loughboy at 40*s.* rent, and he also leased another part of the estate at 30*l.* a year; Heron died in 1724, and under a Chancery decree dated 28 May 1730, made in a suit of the gild against Colonel Peter Kerr and others, his executors, the plaintiffs recovered 217*l.* 10*s.* rent and arrears; the premises were to be sold for payment.

In 1721, a lease was made to Richard Walsh of some ground forming the southern boundary at 2*l.* 10*s.*; this interest was subsequently acquired by Laurence Paine, from whom it passed to John and Samuel Hayes, the latter being described as of Avondale, co. Wicklow, commissioner of stamps.

In 1738, John Molloy had a lease of the west side of Church Street. In 1739 appears a statement that some ground in Church Street had long been unlet; by putting up 50*l.* a year, in a short time 900*l.* might have been saved, for building on it houses for letting, or for the erection of a charity house for the gild, whereas there is now a debt of 300*l.* on the place. Soon after, a committee was appointed for superintending the erection of four houses to front Church Street, and a loan of 500*l.* was raised to carry out the project. In 1749, Loughboy was leased to Henry Keating for 99 years, at 20*l.* a year, he covenanting to expend 300*l.* in three years on the premises.

In 1794, there is a minute to the effect that a slip of ground extending from Church Street to Bow Street, on which two houses had been built, as well as a passage in possession of Baggott and Widow Walsh, must originally have belonged to the gild. The ground was surveyed by Mr Arthur Neville, and a street named Bedford Street was laid out on ground which had at one time been leased to Keating. Twenty-four houses were erected on building lots. In 1840, the house in Loughboy was rented at 19*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* and a tenement in Bow Street at 2*l.* 6*s.* 1½*d.*

TAILORS' HALL

The original Hall of the Company stood on ground in Winetavern Street, which belonged to St Thomas's Abbey. Sir John Gilbert notices that in the accounts of Christ Church for 1539, there appears

¹ The name was formerly applied to the northern end of what is now Bow St. Dr McCready suggests that *Bow* may be a corruption of *buidhe* (yellow)

an entry of rent paid for the tavern beside the Tailors' Hall; and that in 1604, Sir Henry Broncar, president of Munster, obtained a grant of a messuage, with a wine cellar, called the Tailors' Hall in St John's parish. The garden of this old Hall was let in 1551 to Mistress Maude at 5s. rent, and in 1552, Sir William Sarsfield, who was mayor of Dublin in 1567, held it by a yearly tenancy. The corporation of Dublin appears to have rented the premises from the Tailors' gild, as an entry in the Assembly Rolls in 1564 records a lease to the corporation of Carpenters, of the upper room in the house called the Tailors' Hall in Winetavern Street for such term as the city had in the house. In 1537, John Symons was to have the loft of the Hall for life, the city to make same tenantable; he was to pay 4*l.* Irish yearly, and engaged to receive and keep all freemen of the city, who might be committed to ward as punishment, they paying him 9*d.* for every meal.

In 1583, a new Hall was erected (probably in Back Lane, but of this no actual proof exists), and the items of expense, which are of much interest as showing the price of building materials and labour in the city at the time, are set out below. They are taken from the copy of the old account book made for Sir John Gilbert, and a note states that many items, such as lime, nails, laths, &c., were not taken down. It is plain, however, that the chief items were copied, and it must be borne in mind that the Hall and premises were principally composed of wood.

	1583	£	s.	d.
4½ dozen of square timber, 18 feet in length, at 26s.				
sterling the dozen	- - - -	5	18	0
3 pieces long timber, at 4s. the piece	- - - -	0	12	0
Half-dozen great timber, at 6s. the piece	- - - -	1	16	0
A short piece, 9 feet in length	- - - -	0	2	6
5 staves small timber	- - - -	0	5	0
2 pieces long timber, 18 feet in length, at 3s. 6d.	- - - -	0	7	0
2½ dozen draught timber, at 16s. the dozen	- - - -	2	0	0
4 pieces great timber, 19 feet in length, at 7s.	- - - -	1	8	0
3 pieces great timber, 19 feet in length	- - - -	1	1	0
Piece long timber, 24 feet	- - - -	0	4	4
9 pieces timber, 19 feet, at 5s. 6d.	- - - -	1	9	6
4 pieces long timber, 23 feet	- - - -	0	18	0
A dozen small timber	- - - -	0	16	0
3,000 laths, at 9s.	- - - -	1	7	0
200 laths, at 10½ <i>d.</i>	- - - -	0	1	9
500 half laths	- - - -	0	4	6

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£ s. d

Carriage of 3,200 of said laths from the Key to the Hall, at 6d. per thousand	-	-	-	0	1	8
Carrying said laths to the "garnell"	-	-	-	0	0	2½
Carriage of 4½ dozen of timber from the Key to St Werburgh's Church	-	-	-	0	5	4
Do., from the church to St John's Churchyard	-	-	-	0	3	0
Do., 3 long pieces of timber, at 2½d.	-	-	-	0	0	8
Do., 8 pieces great timber, at 3d.	-	-	-	0	2	0
Do., 2½ dozen draught timber, at 8d.	-	-	-	0	1	6
Do., 8 pieces great timber	-	-	-	0	2	0
Do., 13 pieces timber, one with another, at 4d. the piece	-	-	-	0	4	4
Do., 1 dozen small timber to Back Lane	-	-	-	0	1	0
Do., 1 dozen small timber from Hall to St John's	-	-	-	0	0	8
Paid for 2 dozen Wexford boards, at 22d.	-	-	-	0	3	8
Carriage of same to the Hall	-	-	-	0	0	2
2 carnocks of lime	-	-	-	0	2	8
2 cartloads of sand	-	-	-	0	0	6
2 carnocks of lime	-	-	-	0	2	8
Making mortar at the Hall	-	-	-	0	0	6
Bestowed on the carpenter and company when the bargain for building the house was made	-	-	-	0	1	10
To the carpenter as a "God's pay" to bind the bargain	-	-	-	0	0	6
To same, in part payment of his work	-	-	-	2	0	0
9,000 and a half lath nails at 18d.	-	-	-	0	14	3
500 spikes	-	-	-	0	3	6
500 double board nails	-	-	-	0	2	4
The carpenter and certain of the company when they began work	-	-	-	0	1	6
13 dozen planks, at 9s. 4d.	-	-	-	6	1	6
Carrying same to the Hall	-	-	-	0	1	8
Paid the carpenters	-	-	-	2	2	0
1 dozen spars	-	-	-	0	2	0
6 boards	-	-	-	0	0	9
More to the carpenters	-	-	-	0	10	0
1 dozen small timber for floor beams	-	-	-	0	12	0
8 pieces main timber, 8 nobles	-	-	-	2	13	4
Carriage of small timber	-	-	-	0	0	6
Carriage of great timber	-	-	-	0	2	0
1 dozen great boards to men of Wexford	-	-	-	0	4	0
Patrick Nolan, carpenter	-	-	-	0	5	4
Slater, when we first began, for covering the house	-	-	-	0	2	6
2 dozen small timber, at 12s.	-	-	-	1	4	0

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				£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen draught timber to make shrouds	-	-	-	0	12	0
Carriage of same	-	-	-	0	1	0
$3\frac{1}{2}$ dozen floor beams small timber, at 12s.	-	-	-	2	2	0
Carriage of it	-	-	-	0	1	6
2,000 laths, at 8s.	-	-	-	0	16	0
1 dozen great timber for shrouds	-	-	-	1	6	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen timber	-	-	-	0	15	0
Carriage $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen timber	-	-	-	0	1	6
Carriage of 2,000 laths	-	-	-	0	0	6

1584

5 dozen spars sawn, at 3s.	-	-	-	0	15	0
5 dozen spars (small), at 18d.	-	-	-	0	7	6
For stairs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, at 3s.	-	-	-	0	4	6
2 clevis small stones	-	-	-	0	0	6
5 barrels of "sleyght" (? lime)	-	-	-	0	1	8
300 single board nails	-	-	-	0	1	6
Spikes	-	-	-	0	0	6
1 dozen Wexford boards	-	-	-	0	3	0
For Ranke, to carry mortar	-	-	-	0	0	6
2 dozen boards	-	-	-	0	2	8
James Taylor for glass	-	-	-	1	12	0
Glazier	-	-	-	1	13	0
Haryson the smith	-	-	-	0	12	0
1,000 single and double board nails	-	-	-	0	5	0
Joiner for the windows	-	-	-	0	1	6
Hooks	-	-	-	0	0	6
Carr the plasterer, for doing the stairs, &c.	-	-	-	0	4	0
2 barrels of sand	-	-	-	0	0	2
1,000 lath nails	-	-	-	0	2	0
Carnock of lime for mortar	-	-	-	0	1	1
Sand	-	-	-	0	0	3
1,000 pins	-	-	-	0	0	4
400 slates	-	-	-	0	4	0
Labourer, four days	-	-	-	0	1	6
Carpenter for mending the "cowpls"	-	-	-	0	0	9
Spikes	-	-	-	0	1	1
Helier for the store house	-	-	-	0	4	0
Hinges for the door	-	-	-	0	0	8
The stone and bringing it home	-	-	-	0	1	3
Mason for putting the arms	-	-	-	0	1	0
1 carnock of lime	-	-	-	0	1	0
10 dozen planks	-	-	-	3	15	0
3 planks	-	-	-	0	1	0

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	£	s.	d.
Carrying them to the house - - - -	0	1	0
For choosing them - - - - -	0	1	0
Bestowed on the carpenter setting up the roof -	0	0	10
Bolts, &c. - - - - -	0	2	6
16,000 pins - - - - -	0	6	4
Grease for the carpenter - - - - -	0	0	3
A spjule (?) for the stairs - - - - -	0	3	0
Bringing it up - - - - -	0	0	3
12 planks - - - - -	0	11	0
2,000 spikes - - - - -	1	5	0
16,000 lath nails - - - - -	1	12	0
Bringing down the roof - - - - -	0	2	4
Patrick Nolan for staying the side of the house -	0	1	0
6 " sleeves " to carry the slates - - - - -	0	0	8
9 clevis of " here " - - - - -	0	9	0
Paid the plumber for the gutter - - - - -	0	11	4
4 lbs. of " oker " for the chimney - - - - -	0	1	0
20 barrels of sand - - - - -	0	2	3
Labourers carrying timber to the Hall - - - - -	0	2	8
Boarding the stairs - - - - -	0	1	4
3 dozen boards - - - - -	0	2	8
To carpenters - - - - -	8	0	0
Carr the plasterer - - - - -	5	0	0
Labourers for wages - - - - -	2	10	0
Helier - - - - -	2	5	6
58 carnocks of lime - - - - -	3	4	8
10,000 slates - - - - -	4	4	0
Patrick Balfe for nine men—9 days - - - - -	0	9	0
The mason for the chimney - - - - -	0	17	0
For both sides of the poor house, for mending the stone walls - - - - -	0	1	4
Mending arches over the door - - - - -	0	2	0
1,000 " breke " - - - - -	1	0	0
Bringing it home - - - - -	0	2	0
Carrying slates to the Hall - - - - -	0	2	8
Pavers and labourers for paving the hall door -	0	13	0
Spars to make speares between the poor house and the store house - - - - -	0	3	4
6 dozen boards at 4d. - - - - -	0	2	0
1 dozen single boards - - - - -	0	0	6
300 single board nails - - - - -	0	1	0
Spikes - - - - -	0	0	8
Carpenter for self and men - - - - -	0	2	4

£88 12 11½

In 1611, a painter was paid 3s. 4d. for setting up the Tailors' arms on the hall door, and colouring both posts. The Hall was certainly situated in Back Lane between this period and 1691, when premises there "adjoining the common Hall of the Gild" are mentioned, but no record of any change of locality appears.

On 4th Feb. 1704, a commission was appointed to survey the ground on which the Hall of the company in Back Lane stood, and to make a model of a new Hall to be erected there, Mr Mills to be overseer. The new one did not occupy the exact site of the old Hall, as at the end of the year 1705, when the works were completed, a lease of the waste ground on which the old Hall stood, with a cellar facing the ground, was made to David Walsh, for 99 years, at 23*l.* a year rent.

The money required for the building was raised by loan, and by 1721 the Gild had paid off both principal and interest.

The following is an account of the sums expended in the erection of this Hall:—

1703-4

	£	s.	d.
Spent at several times bargaining about the new Hall -	1	12	0
Mr Aston when he bestowed bricks - - -	0	5	0
Laying the corner stone of the new Hall -	0	18	6
John Taylor, one of the undertakers - - -	100	0	0
Mr Wofinton, another of them - - -	95	15	0
Mr Mills, half his salary for overseeing - - -	11	10	0

1704-5

Spent with Mr Mills, Mr Wofinton, &c., viewing the "shoare" - - - - -	0	3	2
Spent on the Grand Jury, viewing same - - -	0	7	3
Workmen at the Hall - - - - -	0	5	5
Paid Captain Wofinton - - - - -	101	13	6
Taylor, carpenter - - - - -	175	0	0
Mr Reasin, glazier - - - - -	11	10	0
Thompson, plasterer - - - - -	42	3	8
Heatly, slater - - - - -	31	10	0
The plumber - - - - -	20	17	9
Mr Mills - - - - -	11	10	0
Car for timber - - - - -	10	10	0
Diggers of the cellar - - - - -	2	15	0
Labourers - - - - -	2	3	8

1705-6

Lime - - - - -	0	5	6
Agreeing with Mr Richardson about our new house -	0	9	9

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	£	s.	d.
160 deal boards - - - - -	9	0	0
Wheeler measuring brick work - - - - -	0	6	6
Casements for the Hall - - - - -	1	12	0
Stone cutters to drink - - - - -	0	1	1
Letters on the front - - - - -	1	9	0
Four new oak tables for the Hall - - - - -	4	0	0
Carving the gate - - - - -	0	12	0
Paving the cellar - - - - -	1	15	0
Mr Sheppard, stone work and flagging pavement - - - - -	16	0	0
Plumber - - - - -	2	0	0
Sandman, for sand, clay and dirt - - - - -	11	14	9
Taylor, carpenter - - - - -	72	7	11
Arthur, for bricks, besides Ashton's money - - - - -	39	1	7
Slater - - - - -	15	0	0
Captain Wofinton - - - - -	32	0	0
Reasin for glazing - - - - -	35	6	2
Lime - - - - -	16	9	0
Plastering and painting - - - - -	28	3	8
Ironmonger for iron work - - - - -	12	4	3

1706-7

Captain Wofinton - - - - -	20	0	0
John Taylor - - - - -	38	0	0
John Shepherd - - - - -	23	4	11
Thompson, plasterer - - - - -	11	14	9
Heatly, slates - - - - -	1	10	0
Jonathan Cope, plumber - - - - -	3	8	4
Ezra Tacwery, limeman - - - - -	0	13	9
Paver - - - - -	0	8	1

1707-8.

Dutch tiles for the Hall, parlour and council chamber	1	14	6
Setting up grate and tiles, and stopping the lights -	0	18	0
	£1,022	0	8

(From 1707, Ministers' money, 1l. 10s.; chimney money, 9s.; pipe water money, 10s., were paid, as being assessed on the Hall).

1709-10

Paid Mr Whinnery and Mr Constance for fixing a stone in the corporation wall, and cutting 131 letters; setting up Queen Elizabeth's arms, and putting a stone moulding about same -	2	14	10
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An interesting account of Tailors' Hall is to be found in Vol. IV of the publications of the Georgian Society (p. 114), in which are also illustrated the entrance gateway, façade, woodwork in the Hall, musicians' gallery, mantel in the Hall, and the staircase. The article, penned in a spirit of hostility to Sir John T. Gilbert's statements as to the building, in his *History of Dublin*, which are abundantly justified by the records now engaging our attention, puts forward a theory that the premises as they now stand, are of Jacobean construction; and that, formerly known as Kildare Hall, occupied at one time by the Jesuit Order, they were subsequently used as a Hall dependent on the University of Dublin. It may be well to quote portion of this article—"Gilbert says the Tailors built their Gild Hall on this site in 1706. What is the evidence? He says there is an inscription over the gate in the street that they built this building in that year. Is this the gate now there? Secondly, Gilbert says the Tailors have an inscription on the east wall of the enclosure in front to say they built this wall in 1710. These texts, if they be really there, only prove to any historian that the Tailors mended or added to the house; I can find no evidence whatever that they either pulled down the old college, or found the site bare and built on it. The evidence of our Georgian architects who recently examined this building under the belief that Gilbert told the truth, is highly interesting. They are perfectly convinced that it must be older than 1706, for that it shows Jacobean features quite different from those of the eighteenth century. Of course it does. The present Hall is the old Jesuit chapel and the shell of the house is that erected by them in 1627." I do not think the writer of these sentences would have been so dogmatic had he been aware that his views were capable of being refuted by the evidence of the records of the Tailors' Gild itself. As a matter of fact, Gilbert nowhere asserts that Tailors' Hall was built on the site of the Jesuit college; so far from this being the case, at the conclusion of his account of the latter building, he branches off into particulars connected with other portions of Back Lane, and then commences an account of Tailors' Hall, which he says was erected in Back Lane in 1706. The evidence for this statement is to be found in the records of the fraternity, which seem to have been placed at his disposal. From the portions of these quoted above, it is plain that for some time previously, the Tailors owned a Hall and ground in Back Lane (which possibly may have been the Jesuits' premises), on part of which a new Hall was erected in 1706; it will be observed that a corner stone was formally laid, and that cellars were dug. This new Hall did not occupy the site of the former

one, for the ground (then waste) on which it had stood was let on lease. If this were the ground that originally belonged to the Jesuits, the Tailors neither mended nor added to the College Hall, which in that case must have been razed to the ground, so that they could not have left us a Jacobean structure on which to speculate.

As to the inscriptions, a sum of £1 9s. was paid in 1706 for letters on the front, which appear to confirm Gilbert's statement as to an inscription on the entablature of the entrance gateway; and in 1710 payment was made for fixing a stone in the corporation wall, and cutting 131 letters, which is the number of letters in the inscription as given in the *History of Dublin*. The name of the first wardens, incorrectly copied as "Spurman" in the Georgian volume, and as "Sharman" by Gilbert, should be "Shannon" but the inscription is well-nigh illegible.

The entrance to this old Hall, which still stands in Back Lane, is through an iron gate, over which, in the encasing stone work, is an inscription setting forth that the building was erected for the Corporation of Tailors in 1706. A flight of seven steps leads to a small space, into the boundary wall of which is inserted a tablet recording the fact that "This wall belongeth to the Corporation of Tailors, and was rebuilt by them in the year of our Lord, an. 1710. John Holmes, master, William Shannon, John Wilson, wardens." The building itself is a long one, of brick, with seven windows in front. On the west side is the board room, 45 feet long by 21 feet wide, at the east end of which is a small gallery. The other rooms are next the roof, and underneath are two kitchens and vaults. The principal rooms mentioned in the minutes were the Great Hall, the Council Chamber and the Housekeeper's room.

By degrees improvements were effected in the Hall, and the various apartments were beautified. A canopy or throne for the master was erected in the meeting room, at a cost of 37*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, above which a clock was placed; the crest of the corporation was carved at the back of the throne. In 1784, Mr Ambrose Leet, high sheriff of the city, a member of the gild, presented a sum of 50*l.* towards repairing and beautifying the building, when in recognition of his generosity, a piece of plate, value 30*l.*, was presented to him. Christopher Neary, master, gave a marble chimney piece and a grate, putting them up in the board room at his own expense. The chimney piece is inscribed, "The gift of Christopher Neary, master, Alexander Bell and Hugh Craigg, wardens, 1784." The exterior was also attended to; a cornice in front was removed in 1770, and a parapet wall, 2½ feet high, with proper copings, was

erected. In 1814, a new iron gate was put up in front. In 1797, a debt of 300*l.* was incurred for repairs, &c., which was borrowed from Andrew Lee, of Arran Quay, one of the wardens, on mortgage of the Loughboy estate.

The Hall was so commodious that from time to time various portions of it were leased. Thus, in 1721, Samuel Hathorn had a lease of the parlour, kitchen and garrets, which had previously been held by Mr Rider, at a rent of 4*l.* The terrace walk and entrance were reserved for the brethren of the Gild. The company had hitherto held their dinners and festivities in the city taverns, but in 1738, finding this both inconvenient and expensive, it was resolved that in future the Hall should be used for such purposes.

Great care seems to have been taken of the pictures, and in 1808, a sum of 22*l.* 15*s.* was subscribed by the members for repairing them, &c. They included an ancient painting of St Homohon, a tailor of Cremona, who was said to have given all his labour to the poor, for which and for his miraculous actions he was canonized in 1316. The Board room had portraits of Kings Charles I and II and William III, with one of Dean Swift; in the hall, was one of King George I. There were also portraits in crayon of the Marquis of Kildare and Dr William Clements, M.Ps. for Dublin, with one of Sir Richard Baker, painted by subscription of the brethren. Adorning the rooms, were the arms of England, *temp.* William III; the Tailors' arms; patent of arms, 16 July 1684; grant of arms by Cromwell to the Tailors' Company, 1655, which was presented in 1829 by Sir William Betham, Ulster. In addition there was a carving of Adam and Eve, and a bust of King George IV, presented in 1802, when he was Prince of Wales, by Alexander Bell. Most of these, with the plate, moveables, &c., were, according to Sir John Gilbert, hurriedly disposed of, prior to the passing of the Corporations Reform Act.

There are many notices in the minutes as to the letting of the Hall and rooms, which proved a considerable source of income to the gild. The Brewers were renting it in 1737, at 2*l.*, and at the same time the Congregation of Baptists paid 3*l.*; the Saddlers, 3*l.* and the Barber Surgeons, 3*l.* One Connor, a dancing master, is credited with a sum of 3*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and the Butchers' Gild, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* In 1746, the Dublin Musical Society paid 5*l.*, and the Company of Apothecaries, which had its charter in 1745, was accommodated for a time from 1748, paying 3*l.* During the year 1750, the following taxes, &c., were paid on the premises:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Ministers' money—				King's Bench cess	0	8	7½
St Nicholas Within -	1	10	0	Work House -	0	15	0
Watch money -	0	15	0	Hearth money -	0	14	0
Parish cess -	1	1	0	Easter dues -	0	1	1
					£5	4	8½

Lamp money, 4s. 2d., appears later.

In 1796 were paid—

Quit rent -	-	-	-	-	0	16	8½
Militia, St Nich. Within -	-	-	-	-	0	11	3
Grand Jury cess -	-	-	-	-	0	18	9
Police tax -	-	-	-	-	2	5	0
Foundling Hospital ¹ -	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Hearth money -	-	-	-	-	0	11	4½
Fire insurance -	-	-	-	-	0	17	6

In 1799 the gild paid Poddle Water tax, 15s., and in 1808, Anna Liffey cess.

In 1755, a "Pushing" master paid the gild a rent of 4l. 11s., and in the next year the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Ireland appears to have commenced its tenancy, which lasted down to April 1818: Grand Lodge paid 2l. 5s. 6d. In 1760, a rent of 1l. was received from the "Mohair Twister," and for a period of three months a Fencing Master paid 2l. 16s. 10d. Lady Huntingdon's Congregation had taken a room by 1773, when 12l. were entered for it, and Macartney, a dancing master, paid 1l. 2s. 9d. An Annuity Company and Mr Christian's Congregation are also found here. The Hosiers' Company were accommodated in 1779, at a rent of 2l. 5s. 6d., while a Lyric Society were tenants in 1781. Sharman's Musical Society and the Joiners' Gild appear in 1789.

The Barbers' fraternity became indebted for arrears of rent in 1777, when their records were ordered to be seized, and the master of the Tailors' Gild was authorized to hold them until the arrears were satisfied. It was found by experience that lettings to fencing and dancing masters as well as for theatrical purposes were injurious to the premises, and in 1785, all such tenancies were forbidden. Prior to 1791, the Corporation of Dublin had been accommodated with the use of the Hall, which put the Gild to expense, and compensation was asked for. In 1793, the Society

¹ The first stone of this building, which stood at the west end of James's St., now occupied by the South Dublin Union Workhouse, was laid in 1704. It was originally intended for aged poor, but in 1730, under Act of Parliament, it became a Foundling Hospital and Workhouse.

of United Irishmen, through Oliver Bond, is found paying a sum of 9*l.* 2*s.* for half a year's tenancy, and the Roman Catholic Com. paid 7*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* for sundry meetings. During the rebellion of 1798, the Hall was given up for the use of the military. In the early part of the nineteenth century, the Smiths, Shoemakers, Hosiers, Goldsmiths, Curriers, Joiners, Glovers, Saddlers, Barbers and Butchers were at the Hall, and a little later the Shearmen and Dyers were there also. The "Irish Forum," Publicans and a Patrician Society paid for its use; and the Insolvent Court held its sittings here in 1823, paying a sum of 60*l.* A New Jerusalem Society, the Refuge Church and the Enniskillen Society also occupied the premises. A religious body, whose preacher was Mr Eagan, and the North Britons held their meetings during 1831, and between 1834 and 1839 are found the Williamite Society, a Sunday School, the Amicable Vocalists' Society, the Covenanters and the Adelaide Society.

On the abolition of the gilds in 1841, the Hall passed into the hands of the Trustees of the Tailors' Endowed School, which was transferred in 1873 to the Merchants' Hall, Wellington Quay.

BACK LANE

The Tailors' Gild held two houses, with two gardens, in Rochelle or Back Lane, which were demised to them by Sir William Sarsfield of Lucan on 8 June 1594, for 57 years, at 18*s.* 4*d.* rent, in consideration of the gild having granted him the garden at rere of the Hall for a like term. Sir William held the messuages by lease from the Chapter of the Holy Trinity. One of the gardens was bounded by that which once belonged to Richard Drake; the other was bounded by a garden formerly belonging to James Dartas, then to John Ussher; the city wall formed the southern boundary. Another house, on the north side of the lane, next adjoining the Hall, and a garden, with the great garret over the Hall, were leased to David Hardy, tailor, in 1691, for 13 years, at a rent of 12*l.* Eng. In 1605, William Higges appears as tenant. In 1713, the gild demised this house to George Spence, tailor, for 21 years, at a rent of 32*l.*; it had previously been held by Captain Thomas Davis. This lease was assigned in 1717 to Marshall Jessopp and Thomas Whaley, and subsequently to Terence Egan. Two of the "old timber houses," with a great cellar under the new Hall, and a passage leading thereto, were leased in 1707 to David Walsh, at 23*l.* rent, and in 1789 they were still known as "Walsh's Houses"; the tenant was bound to give each master a pair of gloves, and the wardens four pullets at Michaelmas, or in lieu, 5*s.*

A piece of ground and gardens between High Street and Back Lane adjoining the Hall were demised to Rice Phillips; the lease was lost, and owing to the distraction of the times, the gild was uncertain of its rights. Some part was in possession of Francis Harvey, then of Arthur Fisher, who purchased Lord Dunsany's house in High Street. In 1651, Harvey had the house, and the gild then demised to him the parcel of ground forming the garden adjoining the Hall, for 31 years at 50s. rent (see Equity Exchequer Bill, *Gild of Tailors v. Francis Harvey and others*, 15 Feb., 1682).

HIGH STREET.

As early as 1551-2, John Spenfell was paying the Gild a rent of 5s. for premises here. Nicholas Fottrell became tenant in 1576, and in 1609 Nicholas Queytrode is found in possession at a rent of 3s. 9d. In 1724, when Francis Kennedy was tenant, the place was still known as Queytrode's tenement. Walter and Robert Kennedy held it in 1742.

A new wall in which to put lights or windows, erected in High Street in connexion with a house, was known in 1707 as Wolfe's lights, and was let to John Wolfe at 5s. rent. In consideration of 5*l.* paid by him, he was to build on his own ground at the south side of the house in which he dwelt, so as to look into a plot of ground belonging to the gild. In 1776, it was known as Kearns' lights, and in 1780 one Russell was paying for liberty of lights.

ST PATRICK'S STREET

The interest of the gild in the Shut Clap¹ Mill in this street, which had been long in their possession, was acquired in 1659 by Thomas Rogerson, who paid 1*l.* a year rent charge, getting a lease of 99 years. In 1707, Thomas Fisher appears as holding it. The rent in 1840 is set down as 18s. 5½*d.*

INVENTORIES OF MUNIMENTS, PLATE, AND PROPERTIES OF THE GILD.

1613. Four charters, with copy of one of them in English, and the box in which they are kept.

The common seal and box.

18 evidences as to the Baskin.

21 evidences as to Oxmantown.

9 evidences as to the Hall, the poor houses and High Street.

Two inquisitions, leases and mearings as to Wicklow.

¹ Also called Shyreclap mill. This appears as early as 1375 in a lease from Archbishop Minot. The mill stood at the north-western end of the north close of the cathedral.

Certificate of certain laws as to this house given in the time of Robert Cusack, mayor.

Book of laws, accounts and quarterages.

Leases of the garden in Back Lane by Sir Wm. Sarsfield, knight, and from this House to Alderman Carroll.

“Counterpawne” of George Russell’s lease of the Baskin.

Do. [Tibbott] Roche’s lease of house in Oxmantown.

Two orders as to the house under the Council’s Hall.

Release for land of Meath.

Inquisition taken by Mr Ball on land of this House.

Certificate against William Walsh.

John Furnivall’s Bond, 100*l*.

John Kingham’s Bond, 100*l*.

Wax lights 13 lbs., 2 pairs bolts, 3 carpets, one of green cloth.

In further inventories, the following additional items appear:—

1615. “Counterpaune” of Queytrod’s fee farm.

A bowl of silver, double gilt, and small cup.

White plate, London touch, 5½ oz.

1618. Laurence Scanlan’s lease of the Baskin.

1620. Chalcret’s lease.

1621. One pair of colours and staff: one drum.

1624. Leading staff of brass, with tassels.

1625. Gorget: 14 brass candlesticks: 2 halberts.

1627. One other gilt bowl, given by Little for intruding, 11 oz.; one black cloth for funerals and a sheet.

1628. A double gilt beer bowl, 12¾ oz., given by Henry Butterfield when made a brother; a double salt with cover, 9 oz., given by him.

1630. A silver bowl given by Thomas Coole. Two silver tankards, 50¼ oz., given by Brethren. (In this year the Master, George Webb, redeemed the aqua vite pot, valued 54*s*.)

1636. A silver can with the Tailors’ arms engraved, given as a fine by Nathaniel Fulke.

1640. A small flat porringer with two ears, given by Matthew Eustace.

1644. One small wine cup.

(In this year, two silver bowls were lost by Mr Martin, for which he assigned to the Hall a bill of Master Moore’s left in the money box).

1645. An iron box, in custody of the Smith.

1648. A deed of the mill in St Patrick Street (to pay 20*s*. per annum).

1653. A silver beaker, $7\frac{1}{4}$ oz., given by John Brickland, merchant tailor, to privilege him to sell clothes he brought forth of England, and promising to bring over no more.

1655. Nine pairs of bandoliers, and 21 muskets.

1770. Kettledrum, banners, a standard, two horseman's great coats, three musicians' dresses, two silver tankards,¹ one old sword.

1775. Decree in Chancery for the Church Street ground.

1781. An oak box containing 15 old books; map of the Baskin, 1664.

1783. A Prayer Book.

The original grant of arms made to the Tailors' Company in 1684 by Sir Richard Carney is now in the Museum at Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle, having been lent by the Trustees of the Tailors' Endowed School.

A copper plate engraved with the arms is preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Collection in the National Museum: it is entered in the Academy's Register under the year 1863. Beneath the arms are the names of the masters and assistants in 1741 and 1742, but the persons recorded must have belonged to another Gild. The names are not those appearing in the official lists of the Tailors for that period. Presumably, some other fraternity used this plate for their arms. (See Mr E. C. R. Armstrong's note in *Miscellanea, Journal*, R. S. A. I. xliii, p. 186, where the plate is figured).

FESTIVITIES, &c.

The earliest recorded notice of the Tailors' Gild having taken part in the pageant always carried out in the city on the Festival of Corpus Christi was in 1498, when they were assigned to enact Pilate, with his fellowship, his lady and his knights, well "beseyne," under a penalty of 40s. in case of default. In 1552,

¹ These tankards, 9 inches in height, weighing about 104 oz. bear the Dublin Hall Mark of 1680, and initials A. G. (Andrew Gregory) the manufacturer. They are of the cylindrical flat-topped pattern much in vogue in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and are more than usually ornate. In the centre of the lids is a human head intended to represent St John the Baptist, patron of the gild, around which is engraved the motto: "Nudus et operuistis me." On the front of the barrel of each tankard is engraved the coat of arms of the Tailors' Gild, and on either side of the armorial bearings appears: "Thes tankers were made, James Howison, Mast: Anthony Henrick, John Hart, Wardens; in the yeare of Our Lord one thousand six hundred and eightie, being the plate of ye Guild of St. John Baptist, Dublin." The tankards were sold on 13 June 1842 for £31 10s. 4d. to Sir E. Nugent, who may have purchased them on behalf of the Merchant Taylors Company of London, in whose possession they have since been.

Stephen Casse was paid 2*l.* Irish, for playing Pilate, when gloves and other articles for his use cost 9*d.*, and 12*d.* were expended on a dinner provided for him and his lady.

On the Feast of St John, the patron saint, Divine Service was attended by the members in the Church of St John the Evangelist, and a banquet followed. The earliest notices of expenses on this occasion were in 1552 and 1558, particulars of which will be found at pp. 21, 22, under Masters' accounts. The priests were paid special fees, and had refreshments assigned them; attendance of members of the gild at Matins and Evensong was compulsory, and the chantry priest of the company had a salary of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year. Standards were erected in the church, and the floor strewn with rushes. The gild was entitled to a share in the offerings on certain days, and in 1558 21*d.* Irish, were received on this account at Mass. The singing men and organist were paid special fees, and in 1637, 10*s.* were paid for gloves for the minister. In 1608, the hermit, also called the "poor man" of the church, was given 6*d.*

St John's Church stood in Fishamble Street, and the site is now occupied by the Mission School. The chapel of St John in the ancient building stood on the north-east of the chancel. This old church was renovated by Arland Ussher; its chancel end was in Fishamble Street, while the principal entrance, with a porch over it, was in St John's Lane. The church was rebuilt in 1681 and again in 1773. The Tailors' Gild rented a pew at 1*l.* a year, and in 1779 its arms were painted in the church at a cost of 1*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

Colours were procured in 1722, when taffeta, sarcenet and silk, together with tassels, were provided for making them, at a cost of 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: a drum was also supplied. These were used on St Peter's day; on Black Monday, when the citizens resorted to Cullenswood, and on May day.

In 1704, Mr Bayly was paid 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for green boughs, &c., for a scene of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden; the two chief characters got 10*s.*, while the Serpent took 18*s.* 6*d.* At this pageant there was a "marching out" to Stephen's Green, when dinner, &c., cost 25*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* In 1744, the setting of a Garden of Eden, with Adam and Eve, &c., cost 10*l.*

Dinners, suppers and small treats were held at various taverns on Assembly and Quarter days; Prince's day, Easter Monday, Childermas, St Barnabas, Muster days, the King's day, Shrove Tuesday, Ascension day, All Saints' Eve, and Gunpowder Treason day. On King William's birthday, the Beadle was decorated with orange ribbon. In 1699, in consequence of the stress of public affairs and the circumstances of the gild, all unnecessary expense

had to be avoided, so that the poor might continue to be relieved and the Hall rebuilt. It was resolved that money should only be voted for the four Assembly dinners, for each of which a sum of 2s. 6d. per head was to be allowed. In 1739, the funds were again very low, and only the dinners on Station and Assembly days, and that held on King William's birthday were retained; at the same time, allowances to parishes were discontinued, and the pension list was reduced to 47*l*. In 1748, the Swearing dinner came to 33*l*.: and in 1750 viands, cider, malt, &c., provided for it came to 18*l*. 5s., while 17 doz. of claret cost 20*l*. 12s.

Again, in 1765, in consequence of heavy expenses incurred in a law suit, &c., various retrenchments were carried out, King William's birthday and the festivities usual on "Baskin day" being excepted. Four years later, further economies had to be effected, and the expenses incurred in Election day and Swearing dinners, Quarter day, fees at St John's Church, Baskin Day, King William's birthday, gratuities to the servants of the city and of the Lord Mayor, attendance at Charity sermons, &c., were all to be discontinued. In 1774, the observance of King William's birthday was restored, and a sum of £5 allowed for it. It was not until 1795 that the Gild found itself entirely out of debt.

RIDING THE FRANCHISES

The earliest notice of this time-honoured custom occurs in 1606, when mutton, beef, plover, chickens, currants, and peas, together with sack, aqua vite and claret, were consumed at an early meal; a car to take out the tent in which the entertainment was held was paid for. On the return of the party in the evening supper was served, wine for which cost 8s.; musicians, 3s.; mutton, 3s.; plover, 18d.; chicken, 2s.; beef, 18d.; drink, 5s.; wood and coals to dress the meat that day, 3s.

In 1609, the ceremonies cost 40s., and 3s. were disbursed for carriage of dinner, &c., to the fields. In 1624, the riding and hire of tent came to 6*l*. From about the commencement of the 18th century, a great many instances of fines of a sum of 8s. 1d. in each case are entered for failure to ride the franchises; and in 1719, this amount was raised to 10s. 10d. In 1756, 29 brethren were fined in sums ranging from 3s. 10d. to 8s. 1½d. The expenses of the function must have become much heavier by this time, as in 1715 a resolution was come to that only 20*l*. were to be allowed. In 1719 the dinner, horses, ribbons, &c., came to 34*l*. 17s. 6d. There is an interesting account of the accoutrements furnished for the proceedings of 1722: a habit, large sword and belt, &c., were provided for the person representing

an Huzzar, who rode in front of the gild. Feathers and gloves cost 11s. 11d.; swords for wardens and one for Mr Ord, who "rid a brigadier," cost 16s. 10d.; cockades, earknots and rumpknots for four brigadiers, and a cockade, earknot and rumpknot for the clerk, who acted as adjutant, came to a sum of 2l. 7s. 6d.

The ceremonies of 1737 appear to have been of an elaborate nature, as there are particular entries of more expensive necessities.

	£	s.	d.
12 doz. silver ribbon, at 2s. 2d.	-	-	1 6 0
Gold fringe	-	-	1 9 1
Ribbons	-	-	5 4 0
Eleven feathers, at 5s. 5d.	-	-	2 19 7
Horses, furniture, dinner, trumpeter	-	-	36 0 0
White serge for shapes	-	-	0 13 0
Blue stuff for do.	-	-	0 2 0
Making 3 shapes	-	-	0 18 0
Four tin shapes with a star	-	-	0 6 0
Three feathers for the trumpeter's caps	-	-	0 8 1
Goat skins for the Huzzar's coat	-	-	1 7 1
Making his coat and cap	-	-	0 5 0
Cleaning his sword	-	-	0 2 8
Paid the Huzzar	-	-	0 11 6
10 doz. black stamped frogs	-	-	0 6 0
Wardens' usual allowance	-	-	8 0 0
Beadle's coat and hat	-	-	10 18 3

When 1739 was reached, a halt was again called, and the expenses were not to exceed 36l., and a similar sum was expended in 1755. In 1776 the gild was unable to ride the Franchises, and on 3 August 1770, the accounts were in so unsatisfactory a condition that a subscription among the members of the gild to pay the expenses of the Riding for that year was organised. The gild resolved in 1773 not to ride that year, and a similar resolution was come to in 1779. Owing to combinations of journyemen tailors, and fresh trouble with the Gild, in July 1782 the Lord Mayor was requested not to allow them to ride the franchises.

It was customary for the members of the Gild to attend charity sermons, prior to which they breakfasted together, as for instance in 1771, when they partook of the meal at Brother Lipscombe's, in Capel Street, at a cost of 1l. 1s. 8d. The sermons were those preached in Capel Street Chapel, at Usher's Quay, where there was a Scots' Church, and at St Mary's Abbey, in addition to those preached in St John's and St Nicholas Within, with which the

Gild was specially connected. 20*l.* were voted towards rebuilding the church of the last-named parish in 1707, and in 1718, a charity school was founded in it, to which the Gild contributed.

During the eighteenth century, the Gild seems to have had a good deal of trouble with journeymen tailors and "foreigners" who intruded on the privileges of the fraternity; indeed, nearly all the trade gilds in the city appear to have experienced difficulty in carrying out their rules and regulations. A meeting of the masters was held on 4 June 1730, at the house of Thomas Knowles, master of the Hosiers, in Essex Street, when the following trades were represented:—Tailors, Smiths, Bakers, Butchers, Saddlers, Cooks, Tanners, Weavers, Coopers and Cutlers. It was resolved that as a very large number of intrusions had been made by pretended artificers, in encroachment of chartered privileges, it had become necessary for the masters to hold frequent consultations, so as to support one another, and that they should contribute to the cost of prosecutions. A register of all regulations made at their meetings was to be kept.

The journeymen tailors constantly gave trouble, and there are several instances of their having been imprisoned: in 1758, the cost of lodging them in Newgate amounted to 1*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1761, the guards were given 11*s.* 4½*d.* for similar work. In 1769, regulations as to their wages and for preventing unlawful combinations were passed. Later, Bros. A. Leet, Patrick Henry and Michael Raye were specially thanked for detecting and bringing to justice journeymen and their harbourers who had combined against the Gild. The beneficial effects of their labours were acknowledged to be apparent, and the deluded men themselves were being released from the bondage of designing ringleaders. On 11 June 1772, an act for the regulation of journeymen was again passed, and in relation to it 574*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* were expended; four years later fresh combinations took place, and application was made to Parliament to fix wages, they having gone up 4*d.* per day, while provisions were cheaper. In 1778, a large reward was offered for apprehension of riotous journeymen, who broke the windows of Alex. Clark, tailor, in Chancery Lane, and who were again combining for rise of wages. At this time, the masters formed an association, resolving not to comply with these demands, and to assist one another in prosecuting offenders. In December 1780, a hall was opened with a view to conciliation, and in the early part of the next year nearly 400 journeymen resorted to it seeking employment. Bro. A. Leet again exerted himself to the utmost, and a board of arbitration consisting of six members was appointed. Special regulations as to supplying workmen in

rotation to masters who required them were made, and their names were entered in a book. About this time there is a special note that members of the Gild included working tailors, stay makers, breeches makers, embroiderers and button manufacturers.

With regard to Quarterage, those of both sexes who paid it for leave to follow their trade were obliged in 1720 to repair to the Hall on four days in the year to make the necessary payments. This enactment was made in consequence of the master and wardens having been frequently assaulted by intruders when it was customary for them to collect these dues from house to house. Among the records of the Gild are very full lists of those who paid Quarterage.

The council of the gild were bound to appear in gowns at Quarter day meetings; past masters are mentioned in the minutes as being "above the cushion," the remainder of the members as the "lower house." The meetings were often accompanied by riotous scenes, and in 1723, Magnus Syke was expelled; a couple of years later, Edward Burrowes and George Rose were expelled for ever for their bad conduct; apologies were sometimes accepted, and fines were often inflicted. On the occasion of Laurence Paine's attempted election as clerk in 1732, leases were destroyed and books of orders mutilated, pretended proceedings being entered. The master and wardens are stated to have practised various irregularities, and they were disfranchised: Wm. McCannon, warden, was subsequently restored.

In 1784, a law was passed against a form of bribery that consisted in candidates for office giving dinners and money to procure their election.

On 4 July 1793, for the first time, Roman Catholics were admitted to the freedom of the gild, pursuant to the act for their relief. There is a note to the effect that the Tailors' was the first gild to admit them, and a hope is expressed that their complete emancipation might be accomplished. The recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, who was a true friend of Ireland and a supporter of trade and manufactures, was much regretted by members. On 7 January 1799, a resolution against the proposed Union between Great Britain and Ireland was passed, and subsequently, the Gild declared that it would never consent to a measure so dishonourable and so injurious to the rising prosperity of Ireland. It was necessary for the country to have an Irish House of Commons, composed of Irish gentlemen of property, guided by love to the best of Kings, affection for their native land, attachment to the British Constitution, and to that happy connection which had subsisted between the two countries for above 600 years. Ten

years later, the gild passed a resolution to the effect that the Union had been found the greatest misfortune to the country, by taking away the nobility, gentry, &c., and by transferring the national wealth to Great Britain.

During the eighteenth century the list of Freemen of the gild included the following names:—

Lord Erne	1737. Rev. Edward Ledwich
Sir Quayle Somerville, Bart.	Rev. Daniel Letablere
Robert Stannard	Rt. Hon. Henry Boyle
Sir Charles Burton, Bart.	1747. Chief Baron Bowes
Alderman Hans Baillie	James Digges La Touche
Ald. Sir Timothy Allen, Bart.	1752. Sir Peter Warren, knt.
Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson	1756. James Grattan, recorder
Rt. Hon. Philip Tisdall	1766. Dr. William Henry, Dean of Killaloe
Lord Annally	1769. Hon. John Creighton
Sir Edward Newenham, Bart.	Hon. Abraham Creighton
Duke of Leinster	1793. Archibald Hamilton Rowan (expunged from roll, 1798)
Wm. Marquis of Kildare	1797. Edward Leet (for his exertions in suppressing outrages in Cavan, &c., and in recognition of his uncle's services to the city)
1727. Thos. Marlay, Atty.-General	
1729. Samuel Burton, M.P.	
Rt. Hon. Richard Tighe	
1733. Ald. Humphrey French	

In 1809, a Bill for paving, lighting and cleaning the city was pending, when the Gild passed a resolution that every clause in it was unnecessary, and that it was framed for oppression and avarice. The commissioners had deprived the citizens of more than one-third of the original lights, and lavished public money in the construction of "chemerical" sewers that were totally inadequate for the purpose for which they were intended. As that Body was not entitled to public confidence, the Gild resolved to oppose the Bill.

Later, in 1814, they resolved that the Corn Bill, introduced by Sir Henry Parnell, was a partial and selfish measure, calculated to enrich wealthy landholders and provision mongers, at the expense of the mechanic, manufacturer and labourer.

In 1840, when the Municipal Corporations Bill was pending, a return as to the Gild property was made, and on its passing it was resolved that the Gild's estate should be vested in trustees, members of the churches of England and Scotland, for the religious and general education of children of freemen of the Gild and other freemen of the city. Twelve trustees were appointed, three of whom were to hold the keys of the archives. They were—Richard Tracy, William Mooney, David McCleery, Thomas J. Quinton, Allan Ellison, Wm. Roberts, James McMullen, George Macdona, Robert Singleton, John Whitty, Rev. Alex. Leeper, Charles Brien, Rev. T. D. Gregg (added), Robert Jackson, treasurer, Lewis de Zouche, secretary. On 9th April, 1841, a Deed conveying the Gild property to the above-named trustees was executed.

From 1841 to 1845, the gild itself remained dormant, but in the latter year, a decision of the Queen's Bench in the case of the Bricklayers' charter (*Bricklayers v. Whelan*) again called it into action, and it was revived, the members devoting themselves to the due regulation of the trade. The judgment, delivered by the Court of Queen's Bench on 12th June, 1845, held that there was nothing in the Municipal Corporations Act that abolished the gild. By charter, it was empowered to make rules for the advancement of trade, and this applied to all the corporations. In September of the same year, 700 to 800 journeymen presented a petition, stating the particular grievances under which they laboured, and calling on the Tailors' fraternity to protect them under the charter; on this occasion, new bye-laws were enacted.

The records from which this paper has been compiled were lodged in 1908 in the Public Record Office by the Trustees of Merchant Tailors' Endowments, together with the records of the Corporation of Merchants or Gild of the Holy Trinity, which were also in their custody.

MASTERS		WARDENS
1464-5	Richard Voysyne	John Andrews, Edmond Savage
1550-1	Richard Taverner	
1551-2	Thomas Mone	
		Matthew Taylor, Nicholas Lyman (Iwan Rise, after Lyman's decease)
1560-1.	James Hoode	Morgan Newman, Patrick Cowile
1575-6.	Edmond Dermote	Richard Leaken, Thomas Kearoll
1588.	Thomas Carroll, alderman	
1593-4.	Richard Tankard	Thomas Ardaghe, William Kelly
1594-5.	Thomas Carroll	
1604.	[Nicholas] Dowdall	
1606.	— Robinson	
1607-8.	Patrick Roe	
1608-9.	Richard Wiggett	
1609-10.	[William] Owen	
1610-11.	William Chalcret	
1611-12.	William Foorde	
1612-13.	Richard Edwards	John Kennenham (Cunningham), John Stafford
1613-14.	Edward Croly	Barnaby Dongan, ¹ John Enos
1614-15.	William Faninge	John Morran, Thomas Murphy
1615-16.	Edmond Enos	John Quyn, Daniel Kernan
1616-17.	Barnaby Dongan	John Morran, Nicholas Lyon
1617-18.	William Linehan	John Quyn, Nicholas Lyon

¹ He was of John's Lane; his will was proved in Dublin, 1622. In it he mentions a great brewing pan, which belonged to his father. Dongan was buried in St

MASTERS

WARDENS

1618-19.	John Cunningham	Daniel Kernan, Patrick Bath
1619-20.	Patrick Roe	John Quyn, Nicholas Lyon
1620-21.	John Morran	Patrick Bath, Murtagh Hues
1621-22.	John Stafford	
1622-23.	Nicholas Lyon	Murtagh Hues, Richard Morran
1623-24.	John Quyn (Quin)	Richard Morran, Nicholas Lilly
1624-25.	Daniel Kernan	Nicholas Lylyly, David Daniel
1625-26.	Patrick Bath	David Daniel, George Webb
1626-27.	William Faning	George Webb, Patrick Flood
1627-28.	John Morran to 10 Dec. 1627; John Cunningham to 24 June, 1628	George Webb, Patrick Flood 1st half-year William Quatermas, George Dowde 2nd half-year
1628-29.	Thomas Murphy	Patrick Flood, Charles Kinselagh
1629-30.	Nicholas Lylyly	George Dowde, William Martin
1630-31.	George Webb	
1631-32.	Patrick Bath	
1632-33.	John Cunningham	
1633-34.	Nicholas Lilly	
1634-35.	William Martin	
1635-36.	Richard Edwards	Patrick Savage
1636-37.	Nicholas Gernon	
1637-38.	Charles Kinselagh	James Roome, William Merriman
1638-39.	John Goulding	
1639-40.	Thomas Coole (or Cole)	Henry King, George Tedder
1640-41.	James Roome	Richard Bracebridge, Daniel Birne
1641-42.	William Merryman	
1642-43.	John Coleman	Richard Child, William Cammon
1643-44.	Owen Franklin	William Archer, Hugh Pears (Pierce)
1644-45.	Nicholas Lillie	John Price, Charles Johnson
1645-46.	Daniel Byrne	Robert Milles, John Magrath
1646-47.	George Stoddart (Studdert)	
1647-48.	Robert Mills	Edward Twells, Nicholas Jones.
1648-49.	John Hargrave	Richard Cooke, Richard Merry
1649-50.	Charles Johnson	Richard Merry, Andrew Taylor
1650-51.	Nathaniel Foulkes	Andrew Taylor, Mungo Michell
1651-52.	Edward Twells	James Wilde, George Dobson
1652-53.	George Surdevile	Robert Mead, James Yates
1653-54.	Nathaniel Fowkes	Matthew Nulto, Thomas Byland
1654-55.	Nathaniel Furley	Peter Spencer, Robert Brady.
1655-56.	Henry Woodfall	Felix Birne, William Challenor
1656-57.	Thomas King	Isaac Taylor, Nicholas Harman
1657-58.	Nathaniel Fowkes	Robert Brady, Peter Spence
1658-59.	James Yates	Miles Marshall, Richard Smith
1659-60.	Robert Brady	William Brookinge, John Attwood
1660-61.	Matthew Nulty	John Sherrard, Thomas Mason
1661-62.	Edward Twells	Edward Weyman, Thomas Weston
1662-63.	Robert Meade	Walter May, Edward Surdevill
1663-64.	Miles Marshall	Matthew Clifford, John Kilpatrick

60 ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

MASTERS

1664-65. Henry Woodfall
 1665-66. Richard Smith
 1666-67. Edward Wayman
 1667-68. Edward Surdevile
 1668-69. Myles Marshall
 1669-70. Patrick Nowland
 1670-71. John Atwood
 1671-72. George Dobson
 1672-73. Edward Robinson
 1673-74. Matthew Nulty
 1674-75. Thomas Weston
 1675-76. George Stowell
 1676-77. John Moyle
 1677-78. James Butler
 1678-79. Thomas Gawen
 1679-80. John Kennedy
 1680-81. James Heweson
 1681-82. John Kennedy
 1682-83. Thomas Gold
 1683-84. James Barlow
 1684-85. Francis Potts
 1685-86. Robert Briddock
 1686-87. Anthony Hendrick
 1687-88. Thomas Yates
 1688-89.
 1689-90.
 1690-91. Edward Gray
 1691-92. James McKie
 1692-93.
 1693-94.
 1694-95. Michael Adair
 1695-96. George Cuming
 1696-97. George Mills
 1697-98. Daniel Walker
 1698-99. Charles Cox
 1699-1700. Adam Rea
 1700-1. David Read
 1701-2. Archibald Bayly
 1702-3. Thos. Ravenscroft
 1703-4. Rich. Bulkeley
 1704-5. James Dongan
 1705-6. Richard Welsh
 1706-7. Moses Beckson
 1707-8. Thomas Cogan
 1708-9. David Browne
 1709-10. John Holmes

WARDENS

Patrick Nowland, Edward Williams
 Richard Woodfall, George Dobson
 John Beater, Matthew Dring
 Arthur Martin, Thomas Gold
 James Hewetson, Edward Robinson
 Thomas Wilson, Robert Barnefeather
 John Townsend, John Baxter
 Thomas Attwood, John Moyle
 John English, William Rathbone
 William Crafford, John Kennedy
 Charles Cooley, Francis Potts
 James Butler, Thomas Gawen
 Daniel Blackmore, James Barlow
 Thomas Yeates, Edward Gray
 William Manwaring, John King
 Robert Bridock, James Thompson
 Anthony Hendrick, John Harte
 James McKie, Joseph Dobson
 William Quin, Thomas Bevans
 William Fisher, George Cumming
 William Story, David Hardy
 George Mills, Daniel Walker
 Michael Adair, George Crowder
 John Skirrett, Benjamin Johnson

David Read, Simon Lamport
 Adam Rea, William Vanmareque

Archibald Bailly, John Billip
 Charles Cox, William Ballance
 Richard Buckley, George Bonnus
 George Steele, Henry Rogers
 David Browne, Robert Pont
 John Dickinson, Richard Walsh
 Thomas Leech, Thomas McCullagh
 George Leece, Joseph Oates
 Charles Shewdall, James Howard
 John Holmes, Morris Talyor
 Thomas Coggan, Anthony Hunter
 Moses Beckson, William Ordd
 Mark Winder, Alex. Bagnall
 Joseph Foster, James McKinsey
 Robert Bell, John Phillipps
 William Shannon, John Wilson (and
 subsequently William Hayes in
 room of Wilson)

1710-11. Robert Pont (and from 21
 Feb., 1711, John Holmes
 in room of Pont, deceased)

John Meares, William Kennedy

MASTERS

1711-12. William Ord
 1712-13. John Phillipps
 1713-14. James Mackenzie
 1714-15. John Meares
 1715-16. Chrstr. Greason (Grayson)
 1716-17. Joseph Foster
 1717-18. James Whiteman
 1718-19. James Wisheart
 1719-20. Samuel Hathorn
 1720-21. William Bulkeley
 1721-22. William Reed
 1722-23. Daniel Hattanvill
 1723-24. Francis O'Hara
 1724-25. Henry Owens
 1725-26. James Smart
 1726-27. John Porre
 1727-28. James Doyle
 1728-29. Thomas Beaumont
 1729-30. William Stewart
 1730-31. Thomas Morgan
 1731-32. John Skern
 1732-33. James Holland
 1733-34. Daniel Cook
 1734-35. George Montgomery
 1735-36. Joseph Allinson
 1736-37. John Myers
 1737-38. Thomas Dodds
 1738-39. Stephen Barrett
 1739-40. William Reed
 1740-41. Mathias Rowlands
 1741-42. Andrew Conyngham
 1742-43. James McGregor
 1743-44. Robert Greenwood
 1744-45. William McCannon
 1745-46. Robert Murray
 1746-47. Samuel Fenton
 1747-48. Henry Duggan
 1748-49. John Tudor
 1749-50. Patrick Allen
 1750-51. John Beaumont
 1751-52. George Laughton
 1752-53. James Cowley
 1753-54. Jabez Henry
 1754-55. Henry Green
 1755-56. William Bell
 1756-57. Joseph Bacon

WARDENS

Daniel Hattanvill¹, William Bulkeley
 James Whiteman, Edward Mosson
 Rupert Barber, Daniel Dugan
 Samuel Hathorne, Matthew Falkner
 William Reid, James Featherston
 George Quay, Charles Shudall
 John Porter, James Crosse
 George Montgomery, John Dongan
 William Stewart, Francis O'Hara
 John Taylor, James Ord
 James Smart, James Holland
 Henry Owens, Samuel Clark
 James Dickson, James Owens
 John Twentyman, Thomas Ashburner
 Thomas Strickland, John Skern
 Andrew Hicks, John Glover
 Robert Graham, Thomas Bridson
 Thomas Dodds,, John Ross
 Thomas Wisheart, Joseph Simms
 Daniel Cooke, Mathias Rowlands
 William Reed, John Davies
 William Forsyth, William McCannon
 William Burges, Thomas Watson
 Robert Greenwood, Timothy Maedermot
 John Stoyte, Robert Wanne
 Edward Burrowes, George Bennett
 James McGregor, Andrew Conyngham
 John King, Edward Fitzsimons
 Robert Mason, Jabez Henry
 Henry Duggan, James Mahaffy
 George Laughton, William Murragh
 John Beaumont, Robert Gaddes

 Patrick Allen, John Gilmore
 Robert Wright, Richard Caughran
 James Cowley, Robert McCrear
 George Bowes, Hezekiah Woodworth
 Henry Green, Martin Nowlan
 William Bell, John Graham
 Joseph Bacon, George McCannon
 John Elliott, Samuel Jones
 James Hannigan, Rich. Marshall
 Hugh Bell, John Warmingham
 Robert Horn, James Denning
 James Byrnes, Joseph Plowman
 Michael Nolan, William Watson

¹ He was of Dame Street, and his Will was proved in Dublin, 1733. He left legacies to the poor of the French Society and to the poor of the French Church, Lucy Lane. He mentions his wife Susanna and dau. Marie, wife of Lieut. Pierre Barbut.

MASTERS

1757-58. James Denning
 1758-59. William Watson
 1759-60. James Mahaffy
 1760-61. John Warmingham
 1761-62. James Byrnes
 1762-63. Robert Mason
 1763-64. Robert Mason
 1764-65. John Graham
 1765-66. John Graham
 1766-67. John Andrews
 1767-68. Ambrose Leet
 1768-69. Ambrose Leet
 1769-70. Hugh Bell
 1770-71. William Davis
 1771-72. Michael Raye
 1772-73. Francis Smyth
 1773-74. Robert Horne
 1774-75. Charles Maley
 1775-76. John Kennedy
 1776-77. Thomas Jackson
 1777-78. William Bell, jun.
 1778-79. Abraham Creighton
 1779-80. Abraham Creighton
 1780-81. Abraham Creighton
 1781-82. John Maxwell
 1782-83. James Scott
 1783-84. John Smyth
 1784-85. Christopher Heary
 1785-86. Alexander Clark
 1786-87. James Henry
 1787-88. George Scott
 1788-89. George Scott
 1789-90. Thomas Bacon
 1790-1. Thomas Bacon
 1791-2. Hugh Craig
 1792-3. John Young
 1793-4. John Rivett
 1794-5. Alexander Bell
 1795-6. Robert Patterson
 1796-7. William Leet
 1797-8. William Leet
 1798-9. Daniel Taylor
 1799-1800. Hezekiah Maley
 1800-1. Richard Quinton
 1801-2. Andrew Lee
 1802-3. Andrew Nicoll
 1803-4. Alexander Clark
 1804-5. Robert Adams
 1805-6. Robert Adams
 1806-7. John McLaine
 1807-8. John McLaine

WARDENS

Francis Smith, Gilbert McCollom
 Charles Mealy, John Chambers
 Francis Bealy, John Andrews
 Ambrose Leet, John Younge
 Thomas Lennon, John Nougé
 Paul Laughton, Henry Morgan
 Michael Ray, Patrick Reilly
 John Kennedy, William Davis
 John Brown, Bernard Lavell
 Robert Sibthorp, William Cowen
 Abraham Creighton, David Bacon
 Hercules Campbell, Alex. Sinclair
 Arthur Johnson, William Bell, jun.
 Thomas Jackson, Wilcocks Riddock
 John Sporle, Richard Cochran
 John Robertson, John Younge
 Christopher Neary, George Massey
 John Smyth, John Findlay
 John Maxwell, James Henry
 William Stordy, James Bell
 Thomas Bacon, George Mathews
 William Jackson, Joseph Plowman
 James Scott, Benjamin Powell
 William Leet, Hamilton Creighton
 Alexander Clark, George Scott
 Matthew Nicholson, William Ladd
 Henry Strong, Philip Beaver
 Alexander Bell, Hugh Craig
 Francis Smyth, jun., John Wilkinson
 John Rivett, jun., Thomas Harris
 Samuel Spencer, Thomas Powell
 Benjamin Rivett, Robert Patterson
 Daniel Taylor, Christopher McDermott
 Andrew Murray, James Wilkinson
 Henry Monypenny, Hezekiah Maley
 Duncan Cumming, Daniel Sweeny
 Richard Quintin, Andrew Nicoll
 Roger Sweeny, Thomas Hautenvill
 Andrew Nougé, John Bishop
 Andrew Lee, Hugh B. Hautenvill
 Edward Vero, Michael Clark
 James Walker, Starkey Wishart
 Robert Adams, William Smith
 Richard McCready, Jervais Hamilton
 John Gregory, Richard Cluff
 Thomas Magill, John McPherson
 John McLean, James Hanlon
 John Shore, William Lee
 George Wharton, Andrew Walsh
 John Townsend, Thomas Perry
 Hamilton White, Joseph Johnston

MASTERS

- 1808-9. Thomas Magill
 1809-10. Thomas Magill
 1810-11. Thomas Magill
 1811-12. William Jackson
 1812-13. John McLaine
 1813-14. John McLaine
 1814-15. William Singleton
 1815-16. James Huffington
 1816-May-June Thomas Powell
 (Huffington withdrawing)
 1816-17. Thomas Powell
 1817-18. Daniel Cloughly
 1818-19. George Wharton
 1819-20. George Wharton
 1820-1. Robert Jackson
 1821-2. William Stoker
 1822-3. William Stoker
 1823-4. Ambrose Leet
 1824-5. David McCleery
 1825-6. Thomas Jas. Quinton
 1826-7. Daniel Martin
 1827-8. John Carey
 1828-9. Allen Ellison
 1829-30. Samuel McComas
 1830-1. Henry Smith
 1831-2. James Pierce
 1832-3. Holbrooke Davis
 1833-4. Sir Richard Baker
 1834-5. Robert Jackson
 1835-6. Robert Jackson
 1836-7. James McMullen
 1837-8. Thomas Jas. Quinton
 1838-9. Robert Jackson
 1839-40. Robert Jackson
 1840-1. Richard Tracy

WARDENS

- George King, William Singleton
 James Huffington, George Hautenville
 William Stoker, jun., David McCleery
 Joseph Wills, Simon Maddock
 John White, David Cloughly
 John Matthews, Thomas McComas
 Francis Potter, Richard Baker
 Robert Jackson, Richard Baker
 — Francis Potter (Baker withdrawing)
 George Lagrange, Humphrey Jones
 John Pierce, William McCrum
 John Pierce, William McCrum
 Thomas Magill, John Revitt
 — Thomas Jas. Quinton
 Thomas Jas. Quinton, John Baker
 Thomas Jas. Quinton, John Baker
 Sir George Whitford, Henry Smith
 Abraham Stoker, Arthur Neville
 Daniel Martin, John Carey
 Samuel McComas, Allen Ellison
 Holbrooke Davis, Lewis de Zouche
 Alexr. McComas, Edward Jones
 William King, T. B. Sunderland
 John Pierce, John McCleery
 William Reid, Robert S. Bird
 Henry McCormick, William Jackson
 George Macdona, John Whitty
 Robert Singleton, William Mooney
 John Jones, William Mooney

CLERKS

1610. — Longe
 1621-1628. John Pue
 1628-1636. Richard Wiggett
 1652. Ralph Allen
 1686-1699. George Hubblethorne ¹ (1697. Salary 5*l*.)
 1701-1718. George Foster

¹ In 1576, Simon Hoblethorne, glazier, obtained the freedom of the city. Among the records of the Tailors' Gild, is a commission dated 11th Oct., 1667, from the Duke of Ormond to David Buchanan, to be Lieutenant of the Foot Company under command of Colonel John Hubblethorne. A Prerogative Will of Charles Hubblethorne, 1723, mentions his uncle, David Buchanan.

64 ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

MASTERS

- 1718-1732. William Bayly
 1732-1733. Laurence Paine
 (all proceedings as to his appointment afterwards voted illegal)
 1734-1740. William Scriven (attorney in the Exchequer and Tholsel Court)
 1740-1769. Jacob Scriven (his son)
 1769-1776. Charles Meares
 1776-1789. Arthur Johnson
 1789-1820. William Scott
 1820-1836. William Jackson
 1836-1841. Lewis de Zouche

WARDENS

BEADLES

1587. William Geshell
 1609. John Stafford
 John Enos
 (before) 1699-1719. Miles France (1700. Salary 12*l.* with 40*s.* for shoes and
 1719-1730. James Ferguson socks)
 1730-1743. James Owens
 1743-1765. Hugh Owens
 1765-1786. William Murray
 1786-1802. John Robertson (Salary 9*l.* 2*s.*)
 1802-1811. James Flynn
 1811-1826. Joseph Flynn
 1826-1841. Robert Adams.

THE VICEROYALTY OF LIONEL, DUKE OF CLARENCE,
IN IRELAND, 1361-1367

(Continued from vol. XLVII., page 181.)

By PROFESSOR EDMUND CURTIS, *Member*

LIONEL, third son of Edward III, was born at Antwerp on 29 November 1338. The boy was early destined by his father to become a great Irish lord. On the murder of the last De Burgo Earl of Ulster, in 1333, the dead man's widow, Maud of Lancaster fled to England with her daughter and only child, Elizabeth, and in 1341 the latter, then 9 years old, was betrothed to Lionel. She conveyed to him the Earldom of Ulster, the Lordship of Connacht and other lands in Ireland.¹ The recovery of these lands, now vested in a Prince of the Blood, became a prime duty of the Justiciars, and this naturally alarmed the western De Burgos, and others who had encroached on the lands of the Earldom. Connacht proved of little value to the young Earl, and in Ulster little was retained save East County Down and the towns and immediate locality of Carlingford and Carrickfergus. These and the Meath estates provided Lionel with a certain revenue. In 1341 Lionel was cured of an illness by an Irish physician, in the service of the King. A royal writ (14 E. III) granted to William "Ouhynounan," "the King's surgeon" (*cirurgicus*), in consideration of good service in attendance on the King in foreign parts, the revenues of the fishweirs of Limerick for life. In the next year "for a certain cure of Lionel the King's son," Edward added a fishery at Limerick at rent of 100 shillings per annum.²

It is a curious commentary on the policy of outlawing the Irish race, that it should provide one of the greatest kings of Europe with a trusted physician.

In June 1346 Lionel was created Keeper of England (*Custos Angliæ*), and in the next year briefs touching Ulster were to run in his name.³ In January 1347 he was created Earl of Ulster,

¹ *Cal. Inquis.*, vii. p. 371. In Ireland she had lands in Carlow, Louth, the town of Carlingford; in Meath, the barony of Ratoath, "Le Wastyn;" in Ulster extensive possessions, such as Carrickfergus, Coleraine, and in Connacht, the chief seat here being Loughrea.

² *Lib. Mun.*, I, pt. iii, p. 41. I take the name to be O Nunan.

³ *Ibid.*, pt. iv, p. 16. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1345-8, p. 142.

and the actual marriage took place in 1352. In 1355 he was knighted and served in France. He was one of the handsomest of Edward's sons, tall of stature, of great strength and personal beauty.

Early in 1361 it was announced that he was to proceed to Ireland "with a large force of men at arms and archers for the salvation of the same." The Earldom of Ulster was to be recovered, the many questions of Irish politics were to be faced, and general reform taken in hand.

The Crown summoned the holders of lands and Church property in Ireland, resident in England, to meet Lionel at Westminster, in March 1361. Sixty-four names of absentees are given, which includes such great names as Humfrey, Earl of Northampton; Thomas, Earl of Oxford; Ralf, Earl of Stafford, claimant to part of Kilkenny; and David, Earl of Athol. Their counsel was sought, and they were bound to provide troops, and come in person or by proxy to Ireland.¹

On July 1st Lionel's commission as Lord Lieutenant (*locum nostrum tenens*) was signed, and proclamation was made that all Crown lands, occupied by the Irish, and all domains of non-residents, were to be seized and granted to English subjects who would dwell upon them.² Troops to the number of 1,500 were collected, and many of the absentees sailed with Lionel. Sailing from Liverpool, while Stafford sailed from Bristol, the Prince landed at Dublin on the Octaves of the Nativity of B.V.M. 1361.

The policy which Lionel was charged with alarmed both Irish and Anglo-Irish. The former were to be ousted from their conquests, the absentees were to recover the lands which had largely fallen to the FitzGerald, Butlers and others. A new English Conquest was contemplated, it seemed.

At this moment the Earl of Louth, Sir Walter Bermingham, died, and the Earldom of Louth disappeared. His four sisters divided the inheritance, of which a quarter went to an Englishman, Robert Preston, ancestor of the Gormanston family. Now that Ulster was in royal hands, no great native noble was left to defend the North from the O Neills.

Male Berminghams, however, remained, claiming the inheritance by a sort of Tanistry, just as formerly Lacies and Burgos resented the passing of estates by feudal law to heiresses and their English husbands.

The army of Lionel consisted of knights, esquires, hoblars (light cavalry) and archers, mounted and on foot. It was the sort of

¹ *Lib. Mun.*, p. 39.

² *Foedera*, 1361, 609 seq.

array which was then winning startling victories on the Continent, but it was ill-fitted to cope with the mobile forces of the Irish.¹

He moved out first against the O Byrnes of Wicklow. Taking up the policy of his father, who had earlier tried to break the power of the Anglo-Irish, and influenced by his wife, who hated the race which had murdered her father, Lionel forbade any of native birth to come near his army."² Probably the Anglo-Irish were reluctant to make war on the native race. The result was that a hundred of his soldiers were cut off, perhaps by treachery or by neglect of advice from the Anglo-Irish who were better versed in the tactics necessary in Ireland. Lionel then reversed his policy, and united the two elements in his army. He created knights of several Anglo-Irish, such as Thomas Talbot, and Walter Cusack, along with the Englishman, Robert Preston, thus adding eight names to the nobility of the Pale.

Nevertheless Lionel made little progress in the war. A royal writ of 10 February 1362 ordered those absentees who had not repaired to Ireland to proceed thither with troops, "for his dear son and his companions in Ireland stood in imminent peril." But the Anglo-Irish who had been conciliated enabled him to gain some victories. The Earl of Ormond made head against the clans of Ossory. In 1362 "Art MacMurchadha, King of Leinster, and his heir Donal Riabhach were made prisoners treacherously by the son of the King of England and died in prison."³

Later documents speak of Lionel recovering the lands of North Munster with a great army from the dreaded Irish chief Dermot MacCarthy.⁴ Meath was firmly held, and the coastland from Dundalk to Carrickfergus, part of the Earldom of Ulster, secured. The power of the MacMurroughs having been broken, the all-important line of the Barrow was secured; Lionel spent £500 in walling Carlow, the key of that country, and the Courts of the Exchequer and Common Bench were removed thither from Dublin.⁵

Meanwhile, Desmond and Kildare, though outwardly submissive, represented the always latent Anglo-Irish sentiment. In order to appease the jealousies of English-born and Irish-born, a royal writ, in June 1364, ordered "that no English man born in

¹ See Grace's *Annals*, ed. Butler, note, p. 151. The commanders, such as the Earl of Stafford, were to receive 6/8 *per diem*, the knights 2/—, the squires 1/—, the hoblers 6d., the archers from Lancashire 6d., those from Wales 1d.

² *Annals of Ireland*, Chart, St. Mary's Abbey, vol. ii. Grace's *Annals*.

³ *A. F. M.*

⁴ *Exch. Mem.*, 29, pp. 151-162.

⁵ Grace's *Annals*, 1361.

England or in Ireland should make any dissension, reproach or debate among themselves on pain of fine and imprisonment.¹

During this period Lionel personally fulfilled all the duties of his office. He presided over the Justiciars court in various centres.² He lived much in Dublin, tried to make it a more worthy capital, and held those tourneys, sports and games which were so loved by the chivalric class.³

The castles of Carlow, Trim, Athlone, Dublin, Balymohan were re-fortified. To support the government, subsidies were raised, and a tenth from the clergy. The low state to which the revenues had fallen is illustrated in 1365 when the gross receipts for the year only came to £1,361 odd.⁴

The obvious policy of strengthening the loyal towns was followed. In 1362 Lionel witnessed a fresh charter to Drogheda, and in all nineteen towns received grants and privileges.⁵ Several concessions were also made to the Anglo-Irish. Sheriffs were to be elected by the community of their shires, and to hold office for one year only (1365). Because of pestilence, decay and the incursions of the Irish, "the subsidy was reduced from 16d to 12d per acre," and so on according to assessment. Another proclamation forgave to the prelates, earls, barons, magnates and "populares" of Ireland, lay and cleric, all their debts and accounts, both reliefs, escheats, firms, wardships, fines, &c., even to 13 October the 36th year, a sweeping loss to the Exchequer.⁶

In 1362 Lionel's wife, Elizabeth, died, leaving an only child, Philippa, who later (1368) married Edmund 3rd Earl of March, and so carried the great De Burgo estates to the Mortimers. Lionel himself was given a new title, that of Duke of Clarence, at the next Parliament of England, November 1362, the style being taken from Clare, a town of his in Suffolk. From April to December 1364 Lionel was in England, and so again in 1365. Doubtless he was wearying of his unattractive task. From April 1364 to January 1365 James Earl of Ormond was *custos* of Ireland. In 1364 (25 Sept.) Lionel was reconfirmed as "*locum tenens*," and in October of that year was given commission to examine all

¹ *Foedera*, iii, 1364.

² *E.g.*, Cork *placita coram Leonello*. .¹. .¹ in *crastino Ascensionis anni*, 39 E. III, *Exch. Mem.*, 29, p. 132.

³ Gilbert's *Viceroy's*, p. 219. *Accts. of the Irish Exch.* show payments for works in Dublin Castle—the King in authorising the payments, says his son L. had "caused to be made divers works agreeable to him, for sports and his other pleasures as well in the Castle of Dublin as elsewhere."

⁴ *Exch. Mem.*, 28, p. 359.

⁵ See *Chartae, privilegia et immunitates*, etc.

⁶ See *Exch. Mem.*, 28, pp. 62, 77, and *ibid.*, 29, p. 6.

charters of liberties, of cities, &c., to see whether they were of prejudice to the Crown.¹

But the dissensions of colonists and English-born, the steady advance of the Irish, and other questions, made a general review of the state of Ireland necessary. Lionel was once more sent over, and the famous Parliament of Kilkenny was summoned to meet him, on Ash Wednesday 1366.

The original Roll of this momentous assembly has disappeared, but a transcript extant in Lambeth Library, preserves its proceedings for us.² The writs of summons, unfortunately, also are not extant, and we do not know the names of those who attended, save that eight prelates, who were present, are named.

The Earls of Ormond, Kildare and Desmond were probably present, but it is not likely that the Connacht De Burgos attended, and Leinster, Meath and the English districts would be in a majority. The members of the Council, representing the Government, would also have much weight, and to these elements we must attribute the Anglican spirit of the statutes. This great opportunity to admit the older race to the benefits of Common Law was rejected, as the colonists had already rejected former possibilities of reconciliation.

The Statutes of Kilkenny were published in French, which both in England and Ireland, was the language of the superior classes.

The general character of these enactments of this Parliament was as follows:—

Alliances by marriage, gossipred or fostering between English and Irish are forbidden. All Englishmen, and Irish living among them, must speak English, use English surnames derived from towns, trades, or colours, and follow English customs. The Brehon law, or that compound of Brehon and feudal law called March law, is not to be used by the English. Irishmen are not to be admitted into cathedrals, benefices, or religious houses. If any of the English, or Irish among the English, use the Irish language, he shall be attainted, and his lands go to his lord, until he undertake to adopt and use English. The English are not to entertain or make gifts to Irish minstrels, rimers or storytellers. In order to make a joint resistance to the Irish, parleys or treatises with them must be made in common, and only by legal permission. The colonists are to forsake hurleys and quoits and learn the use of the bow. There is to be but one peace and one war throughout the whole of the King's land of Ireland.

¹ *Foedera*, 1364, p. 747.

² Publ. by Hardiman, *Ir. Arch. Soc.*, also see *Statutes of Ireland*, Berry, i, p. 43.

The English must not break any peace legally made between English and Irish. No Irishman may pasture or occupy labour lands belonging to English or Irish being at peace against the will of the lords of the said lands, but if they do so the lord may impound their cattle, but must keep them together so if the party make satisfaction to the lord they shall be handed back to him entire, and anyone dividing the beasts shall be punished as a robber and disturber of the peace. In every county four of the most substantial men are to be made wardens of the peace, with power to assess the inhabitants, to provide horsemen, hoblers and foot, and review them from month to month. Kerns and hired soldiers may only be maintained on the marches (a blow at the Anglo-Irish lords and their practice of coyne and livery). No difference should be made between English born in Ireland and English born in England, the former calling the latter "English hobbess or clowns," and the latter retorting with "Irish dogs." The reason for these enactments is given in a preamble which states that "the English for a long time after the conquest had used the English language, mode of riding, and apparel, and were governed and ruled, both they and their Betaghs, according to the English law . . . but now many English of the said land, forsaking the English language, manners, mode of riding, laws and usages, live and govern themselves according to the manners, fashion and language of the Irish enemies, and also have made divers marriages and alliances with the said Irish enemies whereby the said land and the liege people thereof, the English language, the allegiance due to our lord the King, and the English laws there are put in subjection and decayed, and the Irish enemies exalted and raised up."

Other clauses deal with the general administration of the colony, and try to provide remedies.

The English land, where obedience to English law might be looked for, was reckoned as the ten counties or liberties of Louth, Meath, Trim, Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford and Tipperary. The fees of justices and sheriffs are limited. Provision is made against the flight of labourers. In order that the articles should be kept, two learned men, along with two of the better men of the county, are to make a commission twice a year in every county. Finally, the Archbishops of Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, and the Bishops of Lismore, Kilkaloe, Ossory, Leighlin and Cloyne fulminate excommunication against all who shall contravene the statutes.

The evident purpose of the Statutes of Kilkenny was, not to declare war on the Gaelic race and tradition throughout Ireland, but to delimit the English area, and to preserve therein a popu-

lation English in speech, law and allegiance. In effect this could only apply to Eastern Leinster, and a few parts of nearer Munster. Connacht, Western Munster and nearly all Ulster were either under the Gaels, or the half-Gaelicised Norman houses. The Irish inside the colony were not to be punished as such, but in order that they should not impair the English character of this area, they were to be forced into English ways. It was a deliberate provision for the legal division of Ireland into two nations. Certain of the provisions about the Irish, both within and without the "Pale" are marked by a distinct sense of equity, as those dealing with the keeping of peace with the Irish, and, as regards Irish graziers and renters of Englishmen's lands.

Of Lionel's further career little more is to be said. His first wife being dead, a splendid marriage was arranged for him in 1368 with Violante, daughter of Galeazzo Visconti, lord of Pavia, and niece of Bernabo Visconti, lord of Milan. The marriage was celebrated with great pomp at Milan, 27 May 1368, and Petrarch recited the bridal ode. But after five months of feasting and extravagance, and as a result of his imprudent English habits in the heats of the Italian summer, Lionel was taken ill, and died 7 October in that year. He was finally buried in the church of the Austin Friars at Clare, alongside of his first wife. He left no issue by his Italian bride.

Had Lionel lived he would probably have again taken on the duties of Viceroy in Ireland. Although in his short life we cannot discover any striking gifts he had the handsome looks and affability of manner which went far to make him acceptable to all, and his Irish title and knowledge of Irish affairs would have made him of great service to this country.

So ended the experiment of sending a Royal prince to Ireland. Had this been a rule of policy, the English hold upon this country could never have become so nominal. Unfortunately for the English connexion, the experiment was too seldom tried. Edward III had begun with the hope of enfranchising the Celts, and reducing the liberties of the Norman magnates. With the viceroyalty of his son this hope was abandoned. The attempts to extend the Common law by a general measure of enfranchisement for the older race were abandoned.

Individual charters of denization indeed, continued to be given, not only to private individuals, but even to important chiefs and families, as to Molrony O Griffa, "*capitaneus nationis suae*," in 1375, and earlier to Maurice son of Maccon, Macnamara (1346).¹ Even the "Five Bloods," after the Statutes of

¹ Harris' *Collect*, ii, p. 203. *Exch. Mem.*, 18, p. 603.

Kilkenny, lost their honorary rights; Art MacMurrough, at the end of the century, was not admitted to the barony of Norragh, which his English wife had inherited, and in 1480 a special Act of Parliament was necessary to legalise the marriage of Conn, son of Henry, the Great O'Neill, when he married Elinor, daughter of Thomas Earl of Kildare.

The Statutes of Kilkenny were confirmed again in 1404 and 1407 by Parliament under the Earl of Ormond.

A second result was that the Anglo-Irish were installed in power. On Lionel's retirement soon after this Parliament, the Earl of Desmond was made Justiciar (Feb. 1367), and though Englishmen were from time to time appointed, the Anglo-Irish ideal of a native-born viceroy was frequently realised.

Little checked by the lieutenancy of Lionel, the tendencies which he came to oppose continued their full course. The Irish advance went on till over one-half of the island was in the hands of the Gaelic princes again. Thus, in 1369, Brian O'Brien, King of Thomond, defeated the Justiciar, the Earl of Desmond, at Mainistir an aonaigh, took him prisoner, captured Limerick, and installed a governor, Sioda Macnamara, who, however, was soon killed by the townsmen. In the same year, by a treaty at Adare with John MacNamara, the Justiciar abandoned all Thomond to the Irish after a struggle which had lasted nearly a hundred years. In Lionel's Earldom of Ulster, the O'Neills began a great advance across the Bann, and Monaghan fell into Gaelic hands. The Irish, who had long vainly asked for English law, now preferred to recover their lost lands, and to rule in practical independence by the Brehon customs.

So with the defects of the colonial government. The royal revenues steadily declined till they were almost negligible. The armies which were to enforce the Government's policy cease after 1375 to be levied. The royal writs within a half century more, only ran in the restricted area known as the Pale. In effect, Edward III was the last real king in Ireland until Henry VIII.

The Statutes of Kilkenny, with which Lionel was so identified, had small practical effect. There is little evidence that the Irish inside the Pale took surnames from trades, colours and places, abandoning their family names. So far from dying out, the Irish language and customs spread over almost the whole island. In the Parliament of Drogheda, under Poynings, in 1494, although the Acts of Kilkenny were re-enacted, the clauses against the use of the Irish language and method of riding horse were repealed, for they could no longer be enforced. Even the English of the Pale had become bi-lingual.

The enactments against fosterage and alliances with the

Gaels went the same way. Thus, the very successor of Lionel in the viceroyalty, Gerald Earl of Desmond, famous as both a French and Gaelic poet, obtained royal licence to have his son James fostered among the O Briens.¹

The English had failed to implant their own culture in Ireland, and it was inevitable that they should yield to the native civilization about them.

What law could restrain the Norman-Irish, so long rooted in the land, from delighting in the native music of Ireland and the most skilful harpers in the world? When, in the Battle of Bali-bragan 1329, in which so many Berminghams fell, the Earl of Louth's harper Maolruanaidh O Cearbhaill was slain, not only do the native annals call him "the best musician of his time in Ireland and Scotland," but also Clyn, the Anglo-Irish friar of Kilkenny, says, "if MacKervil was not the first inventor of chord music, yet of all his predecessors and contemporaries, he was the corrector, teacher and director."

The zest of the very colonists themselves for the Gaelic culture set all their laws at naught. The Irish Parliament itself would request to have Irish harpers within the Pale. "By petition of parliament . . . Downald O Moghane, *ministrallus hibernicus*, is allowed to dwell among the English, and they may have him in their houses."²

¹ Gilbert's *Viceroy*s, 228.

² Harris, *Collectanea*, iii., 220. *Pat. Rolls* 49. Ed. III (1375).

(Conclusion.)

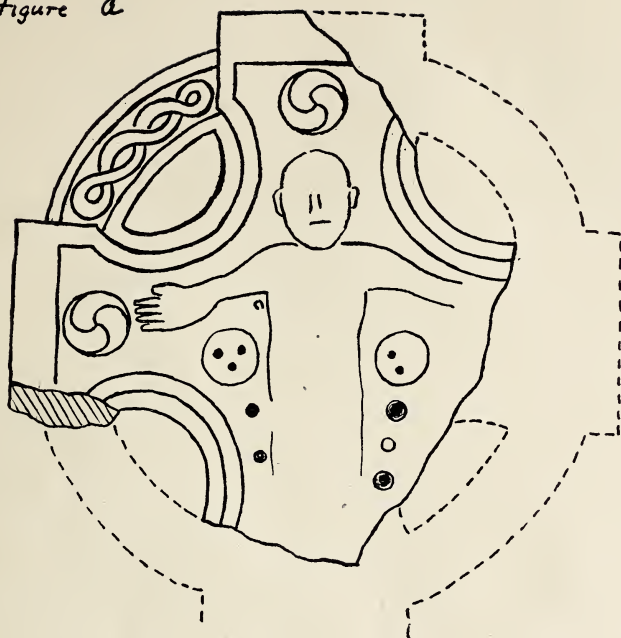
MISCELLANEA

Fragment of a Celtic Cross found at Drumeullin, King's County.—The ruined abbey of Drumcullin is situated in the townland of Ballincur, in the King's County, on the northern bank of the little Camcor river. The nearest village is Kinnity, about a mile to the south, and the abbey is approached by a rough lane branching from the Kinnity-Banagher road. The building survives only as a roofless shell of masonry heavily overgrown with ivy. The walls of the transepts have disappeared, but those of the east end and the nave are standing; a large door with some hints of ornament at the south-west corner of the nave gave entrance to the church. A vaulted room remains in fair preservation at the west end, and part of a stone stairway leading to an upper storey. The church and the adjacent ground have been long in use as a burial place; some of the graves are recent, some inscriptions date back to early nineteenth and eighteenth centuries. The graveyard is shut in by thick trees and bushes; the long grass, weeds and nettles add to the melancholy appearance of the lonely spot.

Between the west gable of the building and the old boundary wall of the graveyard, and shaded by a large elder tree, stands a cylindrical block of stone. A local superstition maintains that sufferers from toothache will find relief if they drop a pin into the hole in this stone. When visiting Drumcullin in August, 1917, the writer noticed some large moss-grown stones close to this block. One was rather flat and oddly shaped, and on examination proved to be artificially worked. When the moss was removed the stone was recognisable as part of an early Celtic cross, much defaced and weather-worn. The material seemed to be granite, but it was difficult to decide owing to the thick coating of minute dark lichen.

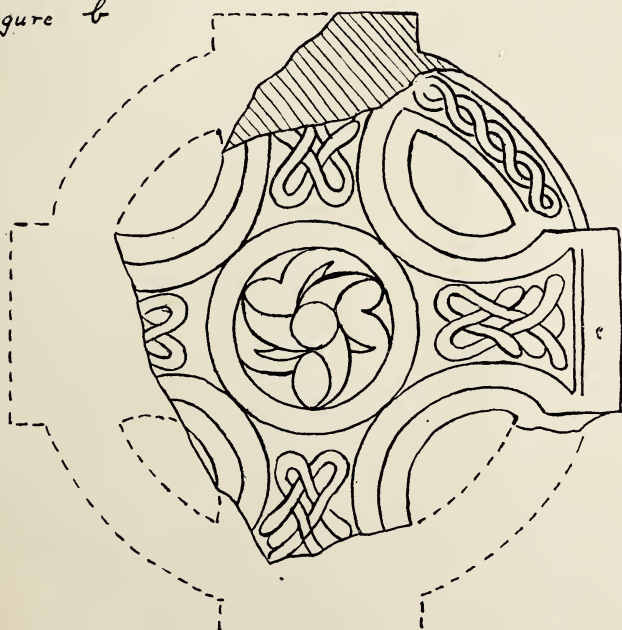
The fragment (see figures *a* and *b*) measures about 27 by 29 inches superficially, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and is much damaged. One side has long been exposed to damp and vegetation; the other is better preserved, but unfortunately yields less interesting work. Enough, however, is left to allow a probable reconstruction of the upper part. The cross, which may have been about five feet high, is of the simple type which is to be found in some minor crosses of the neighbouring counties of Meath and Carlow—*e.g.*, at Nurney. The circle is pierced, but without enrichments, and the top is not extended into a roof-like shape, as seen, for example, in the carved cross found near Kinnitty and erected in the grounds of Castle Bernard. The only ornament on the edge is a panel of

Figure a



← 2 feet 8 inches →

Figure b



FRAGMENT OF CELTIC CROSS
Found at Drumcullin, King's Co.

simple interlaced work at the ends of the limbs of the cross. The circle is treated with another slight plait pattern, and considerable use is made of parallel grooves.

The front of the cross represents the crucifixion. The figure can still be readily made out: it is stiffly represented with no feeling for the natural forms, the hands and arms are quite out of proportion, and the curve of the shoulder and upper arm is rendered diagrammatically. Disks with a triple whorl device are placed above the head and at the hands. Smaller disks may be seen below the arms, and there are curious holes beside the figure below these disks; two are quite an inch deep, the others rather shallower. This simple representation of the subject may be compared with that of the cross at Duleek.

The design on the back is purely ornamental. The centre shows a triple wheel or turning sun device, and the panels are of interlaced work. The arrangement though simple is harmonious and refined.

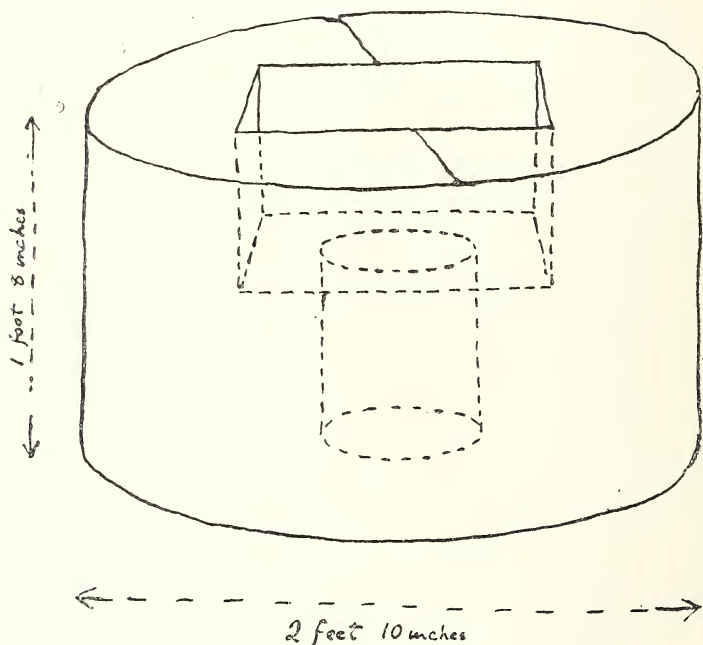
Unfortunately, no other fragment of the cross was to be found; the broken pieces may have been buried or used as rude headstones, and once scattered and dug into the ground might be sought for in vain. Elaborate search was not possible in a burial ground still in use. But the stone block mentioned above may have some possible connection with the monument. It is regularly shaped (see figure c), but is quite free from carving. A kind of double socket is sunk in the stone as the sketch indicates. An irregular crack runs across the surface, showing that the object sunk in this base (whatever it was) was at some time wrenched out violently. The local superstition testifies to the traditional sanctity of the spot, and as the measurements correspond fairly with what those of the shaft of the cross might have been, it is tempting to suppose that when the cross was pulled down the base was left in its original place, and has preserved down to our time the belief of an earlier time, though in a debased form.¹

Round bases, though not so common as square ones, are sometimes met with. At Kinneagh, County Carlow, there is a round base with an oblong socket, and others may be seen in Mr. Crawford's photographs of crosses at Killany, St. Kieran's West Cross, Kiltuck, and probably Kilgobbin, Graiguenamanagh and Emlagh. In these cases, however, the rounded base is less clearly cut than at Drumcullin. The West Cross on Tory Island seems to exhibit a regularly cut cylindrical base.

¹ Two fragments of old wrought stone have been placed on the block at either end of the socket forming a sort of rim to the hole. The pieces put together form the top of what is almost certainly an ancient font, about 14 inches square and 7 inches high.

The date of the cross is presumably the eleventh or twelfth century, but no exact evidence is forthcoming. The foundation of the Abbey is ascribed to the sixth century; the founder was St. Barrind, who was a friend of St. Brendan, and suggested or anticipated the latter's famous voyages in the Western Ocean. Lanigan, *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, II., p. 219, writes: "Barrindeus, who follows in the second class [after the generation of St. Patrick] was of the Niall family if, as there is every reason to suppose, he

Figure C



STONE BLOCK, DRUMCULLEN, KING'S CO.

was the Barrinthus or Barrindus who is mentioned in the account of the voyages of St. Brendan. He governed a monastery at Druim Cuillin, now Drumcullen, in a part of the ancient Meath adjoining Munster, now called the barony of Eglish, and which in those days belonged to the Southern Nialls. I do not find anything further concerning his transactions, unless I should amuse the reader with an account of his supposed voyages to a western country or great island and his travels there prior to the expedition of Brendan. Barrind died on the 21st of May, but in what year I cannot discover." (It was previous to 591.)

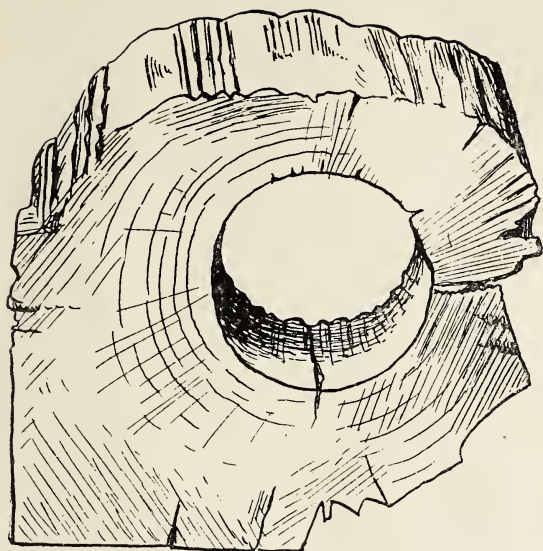
Nothing seems known of the history of the abbey in the Middle Ages. It may be presumed that the buildings suffered at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries, at which period the cross may in all probability have been pulled down. The district was again disturbed in 1641 and during the Civil Wars, and any monuments left in the preceding century must have then been endangered. The site is still looked upon with veneration in spite of its overgrown and neglected appearance.

It seems not unlikely that this veneration is of very early date. In a neighbouring field the writer noted what seemed very like the remains of a circle of sacred stones. Can it be that this site was connected with pre-Christian worship and that the missionaries of the sixth century founded their abbey near by in order to combat the older religion on its own ground and to keep a close watch on the doings of their converts? A neighbouring holy place was taken over bodily by the Church and placed under the patronage of an apostle. About three-quarters of a mile north of the Abbey, and roughly in a line with the supposed ring of stones we find a St. John's Well and a St. John's Stone. Within the last few years the well, which had been allowed to dry up, was reopened and a local pattern is now held there on St. John's Eve, the day of the summer solstice. Many trifling offerings are to be found lying round the well or suspended on the ash tree which overhangs it. The existence of the well (though not its exact position) was long familiar to persons of education in the neighbourhood, but they knew nothing of St. John's Stone. It, however, seems to be rather more valued than the well by the country people. It is a large virgin rock some five feet high and eight or nine feet long. The deep crevices in it and the ground about it are strewn with the most varied objects—rosary beads, little devotional images and cards, buttons of all kinds down to the linen variety, clasps, brooches, pipe bowls, staples, &c. The offerings included even money; a brass farthing dated 1790 had been recently left at the stone when I visited it. These objects were accounted for by a little girl of the locality: "If you say a prayer at the rock and leave something there, you leave your sins behind you." The explanation is modern enough, but the usage is obviously of great antiquity. The neighbourhood has preserved many old customs down to quite recent years, notably the hunting of the wren on St. Stephen's Day; it would indeed repay more antiquarian research than has yet fallen to its share, and visitors to it must often regret the absence of any county or local history of this part of the Midlands.—OLIVE PURSER. (Communicated by Mr. E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., Fellow.)

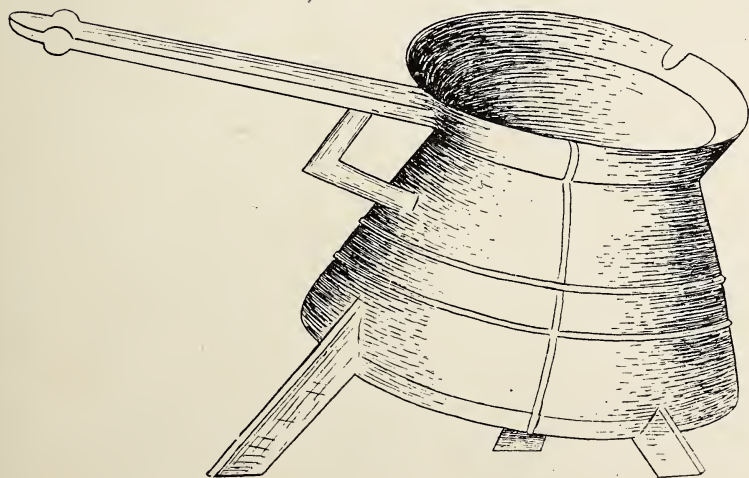
A Bronze Cooking-Pot from Co. Cork.—The handled pot, or skillet, herewith figured, was found, a few years since, during tillage operations, by Peter Morrison, farmer, of Dooneenmacotter, parish of Ballintemple, Co. Cork. I have ascertained on the spot that the field in which the object was turned up immediately adjoins the fortified headland from which, presumably, the townland gets its name. (For a detailed account of this cliff fort, see Westropp, "Fortified Headlands, &c., on the South Coast of Munster," *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, Vol. XXXII., Sect. C., No. 6, p. 97.) When I first saw the pot it lay, neglected, in the garden of Mrs. Kennefick, Ballycatoo, but since then it has been removed into the house, where it is now preserved with a respect befitting so interesting an object. The vessel is of bronze, cast, and measures 'a little over eight inches in total height by six and a half inches in diameter at the mouth. It stands on three legs, one of which is three inches long, that is, half an inch longer than the remaining two. The pot does not, therefore, stand level. The legs run straight out from the globular body, but do not reach the ground at right angles. A peculiar feature is the projecting handle, eight inches in length, which ends in what seems to have been intended for an animal's head. Another feature, worthy of note, is the square ear beneath the handle, at junction of latter with the body. Surely this is a conventionalised survival from the two-eared handleless cauldron of an earlier period; perhaps too it may have been intended to strengthen the handle. The vessel is perfect except for a slight gap in the lip where it was struck by the plough.

Two Metal Pots—one of them also from Cork—similar to ours are figured by Wilde (*Catalogue, Museum, R.I.A.*, p. 535, figs. 414 and 416.) As one of these—a specimen very closely resembling ours in shape and character—is dated 1640, we may fairly assume that our present pot is also of seventeenth century manufacture. Copper, bronze, and brass vessels of this type probably continued in use throughout Desmond till superseded in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by iron pots from the Earl of Cork's foundries at Tallow, Cappoquin and Araglin.—P. POWER.

An Ancient Wooden Water-pipe.—During recent excavations in Rose Lane, in the city of Waterford, some sections of early eighteenth century water-pipes of wood were unearthed. The timber is pine (red or white), and, notwithstanding their long service of two centuries and their necessary saturation with moisture, they are still fairly sound. The sections were each fourteen feet long, a little over eight inches square, and the bore is three inches in



SECTION OF WOODEN WATER-PIPE, WATERFORD

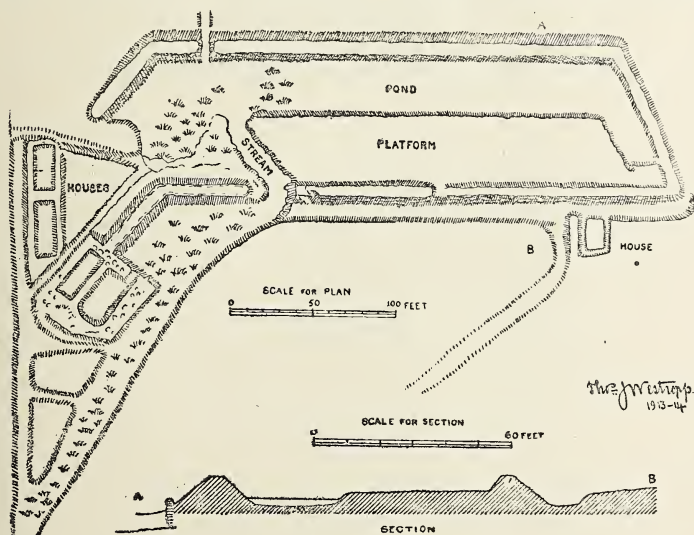


ANCIENT BRONZE POT, DOONEENMACOTTER, CO. CORK

diameter. Reference to the Corporation books enables us to fix exactly the date at which the conduit was laid, *scil*—1733. Thomas Barns, a blockmaker, was engaged, the year in question, to bore the pipes, and the contract price for boring and laying was 5s. 3d. per fourteen feet length. Barns was responsible for boring and laying only, the city supplying timber and labour. The water was carried by gravitation from wells and a cistern on the higher ground within the city to various public hydrants, the sites of which are now mostly forgotten. One thoroughfare, Conduit Street, preserves in its name a memory of the original water-system.

For notification of the discovery, as well as for the reference to the Corporation archives, I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Fleming, the Borough Surveyor, through whose kindness I have, moreover, secured a small section of the conduit, a sketch of which I am therefore able to reproduce.—P. POWER.

“Lady Isabella’s Fish Pond,” Kilkee, Co. Clare.—The subject of ancient fish ponds rarely seems to attract the attention of Irish Antiquaries in recent years. On this account, and having



LADY ISABELLA'S FISH POND.

made a careful plan of one, which (by the kindness of the North Munster Archaeological Society who have lent me the block) I wish to lay before the readers of the Journal, I hope that it may lead others to describe examples known to them. Despite the necessity (especially in inland counties) of getting fish for fast days, I have

not seen very many old fish ponds in the Lower Shannon valley; I only note those at Lemeneagh Castle and Kilkee in Co. Clare and Caherass and Old Abbey in Co. Limerick. The Kilkee pond was attributed to a certain "Lady Isabella," her date and surname unknown—some say she was an O'Brien. Despite the crowd of visitors from June to September every year at the favourite resort, hardly any one seems to recognize the nature of the earthwork, yet (as the plan shows) it is complex and of unusual interest. At the foot of a long slope, close to the end of the great natural breakwater of Duggerna (*Do Charna*), we see a large oblong space, fenced by high mounds and fed by streams, which, in my recollection, have greatly diminished in volume. The banks are well made, five to six feet high, the north is almost exactly 300 feet long and the south about 340 to 350 feet, being hard to define and broken by the marsh and streamlet. The actual basin is still full of water and forests of tall yellow iris; it is from 21 to 24 feet wide, and has a low off-set to the south, which was overflowed when the reservoir was quite full. The feeding drains and the group of house sites connected with it are curious. The south mound has been much dug away since I made my plan. The whole work measures about 300 to 350 feet E. and W. by 110 feet N. and S.—T. J. WESTROPP.

The Black Pig of Kiltrustan.¹—The following extracts are, I think, worthy of preservation:—

Our Tulsk (Co. Roscommon) correspondent writes as follows:—A strange apparition has appeared at Kiltrustan, near Strokestown, in the shape of a black pig. Two little girls saw the pig, but, strange to say, none of the older people can see it. A clergyman visited the place, but could see nothing, although the little girls could see it, and they pointed out to him where the pig was standing. The apparition has caused tremendous excitement in the district, where the people believe that this is the "black pig" spoken of in the prophecy of Columcille. Crowds, full of awe, are visiting the place and the children of the parish are in a state of terror. Two men who cut a tree on an old rath or fort are ill, and many attribute their illness to the appearance of the pig.

In a later message our correspondent says:—The scare over the apparition of the "black pig" at Kiltrustan is growing, and

¹ A mass of legend as to the Black Pig and prophecies of disaster connected with it has been published by the late William Frances De Vismes Kane in *Proc. R. I. Acad.* XXVII. p. 301.

hundreds are visiting the place daily, but none can see the pig but the two little girls who first saw it, and a companion. These three children see the pig every day at the same place, and several clergymen have visited the scene. The children are all scared around the place from going to school, and the whole thing remains a mystery.—*Irish Times*, 27th April, 1918.

Prophesies of War.—A correspondent who has visited the district of Kiltrustan, in the County Roscommon, where the mysterious black pig is said to have appeared recently, says that a few yards from the roadway there is a small plantation which, according to local tradition, is haunted. Contrary to the wish of the old people in the neighbourhood, two young men cut one of the trees in the plantation. Both of them are now understood to be ill, a fact which is considered significant in view of Columcille's prophecy. An intelligent little girl of about twelve years of age was the first to observe the black pig. The peculiarity of its movements attracted her attention, and, somewhat terrified, she informed the schoolmaster of what she had seen. Convinced by the child's earnest demeanour, the teacher accompanied her to the plantation, but could not see the pig, although the child insisted that the animal was there, and was not then alone, but was accompanied by six bonhams. The girl's story was confirmed by other children who arrived later. To adults the pig and bonhams were quite invisible. On the following day the pig could clearly be seen by the children. When some of the more adventurous elderly people approached the tree stumps, the children cried out in horror that the pig was right beside them, and actually passing across their feet. Clergymen visited the scene of the strange visitation, and the fears of the people were gradually subdued. For a third time the pig and bonhams were noticed, but since then the animals have not appeared. The affair caused an extraordinary sensation all over County Roscommon. Some people were naturally sceptical, and treated the whole story as an absurdity; yet many people who live in the district believe implicitly that the children did not lie. That the appearance of the black pig portends serious trouble in Ireland is generally believed, and legends relate that all along and north of the valley of the Black Pig there will be awful slaughter of the Irish race. The pig was prophesied to appear thrice during the Great War, and if he could run along the valley to Lough Boderg, near Kilmore, there would be great trouble, which could only be averted by a one-eyed marksman shooting the animal at Bonny-aglass, a field behind Kilmore Rectory.—*Irish Times*, 1st May, 1918.

Our Roscommon correspondent writes:—The mysterious black pig, whose appearance has caused such sensation throughout the County Roscommon, has reappeared at Creta Demesne, Kiltrustan. While only visible to children, the animal, people say, could be heard moving and grunting by adults.—*Irish Times*, 6th May, 1918.

The reference to the cutting of a tree on a rath, in the first extract, seems incorrect; if the sickness is due to the pig, why mention the rath? Apparently both the sickness and the apparition should be caused by the **interference with the fort.**—HENRY S. CRAWFORD.

Families of the name of West in Ireland.—I shall be glad to hear from any readers of our Journal who may be able to assist me in elucidating the history of these families and their connections.

ERSKINE E. WEST,

Shoyswell, Highfield Road, Dublin.

NOTICE OF BOOK

Side-lights on the Táin Age and other Studies. By **MAIḠRÉAD
ní C. DOBBS** (M. E. DOBBS). Dundalk: Wm. Tempest, Printer.
1917. Price 2s. 6d. net.

THIS book only contains eighty-six octavo pages, but it represents a considerable amount of research and critical study. It consists of eight sections, four of which are concerned directly or indirectly with the Clanna Dedad: the remaining four deal with miscellaneous matters.

The first section relates exclusively to the Clanna Dedad. It contains several extracts and copies of tracts of a genealogical and biographical character, collected by Mac Fírbis and others, and numerous references to various sources. Some of these vary considerably in many particulars, but there is a surprising amount of general agreement.

The Clanna Dedad play the *rôle* of the leading family of Munster in the literature of the Táin period. The power of Dedad must have been considerable, and his relations with Lughaidh Luaighne of the Munster tribe of Síl Ebhí, then King of Ireland, must have been very cordial. He gave Dedad the Kingship of the two provinces of Munster, and Duach, grandson (or nephew) of Lughaidh, was given to Dedad to foster.

Dedad supported Lughaidh until he was defeated and slain by his rival Congal, and he then joined the provincial Kings in submitting to Congal.

The sons of Dedad became firmly rooted in Munster. They were brave in the extreme, and their conceptions of honour and chivalry were far in advance of their times. One transaction, however, tarnished their fame: they were unmindful of their old allegiance to the Síl Ebhí and they disregarded the claims of their foster-brother.

Fifteen years after the death of Lughaidh, Duach, foster-son of Dedad, slew Congal and recovered the throne of Ireland: after a reign of ten years he was slain by Fachtna Fathach. Soon after his fall his son Eochaid was attacked, defeated and abased by a band of allied enemies: the sons of Dedad seized the throne of Munster, and the tribe of Duach was banished into the west of that province. Many years elapsed until the Síl Ebhí recovered most of the power they had lost, but Oilill Olum arose, and he and his descendants clipped the wings of the descendants of Dedad.

The Clanna Dedad numbered several gallant warriors, including the peerless Curoi, son of Dáire, who conquered Cuchullin in fair fight and left him a beaten and dishonoured champion. Owing to their achievements the tribe name of Clanna Dedad blazed into special prominence during the Táin period, but it was only applied to the sons and grandsons of Dedad; and after them it ceased to be a tribe name. The more remote descendants of Dedad are known as Síl Conaire, Dál Céte, &c. The reason for dropping the tribe name is exceedingly obscure.

The genealogy of the Clanna Dedad is doubtful. When the sons of Dedad turned on the Síl Ebhir they were in close alliance with the Síl Eremhoin, but according to the very best pedigrees they could not claim descent from Eremhon. They were in close alliance with Eochu Mac Luchta, King of Clare and Codal, of the race of Ith son of Breogan, but it is not certain that they can claim descent from Ith: there is a remote possibility of their descent from Ebher.

The Érainn included the Clanna Dedad, Síl Conaire, &c. It was considered a plebeian name of Fir Bolg origin, and the leading families preferred other descents. It is therefore likely that the Clanna Dedad may have been of Fir Bolg origin, and that this was a reason for dropping the tribe name. In any case they were a race of gallant fighting men, and chivalrous in the extreme.

The second section deals with the history of Coemgen Congachnes, brother (or uncle) of Curoi, who went to avenge the death of his brother on the men of Ulster: it illustrates population movements in Ireland as early as the period of the Táin. Coemgen devastated Ulster, the spears or swords of her warriors hurt him not, and then, like Samson, he fell through his own indiscretion. Celtchar, son of Cuthechar of Downpatrick, beguiled Coemgen into marrying his daughter Ném: she beguiled her husband into disclosing to her how he could be killed, "then she told her father . . . and so it was done." A tribe descended from Coemgen settled along the Lagan valley: strangely enough the descendants of Eochaid son of Maired, associated with the eruption of Lough Neagh, also settled there. Coemgen had married Mis the sister of Eochaid before he set out on his mission, and it is very interesting to find tribes claiming descent from the two Munstermen settled in the Lagan valley.

The third section deals with portion of the history of Celtchar, who played such a sinister part in the second section. At the time of the Táin he was a great chief, who led a third of the men of Ulster, a venerable senior of the Craobh Ruadh, but his laurels withered with advancing years. He had several sons, and the greater part of their families settled in Connaught, Leinster and

Munster. From Sem sprang the Semni or Semuine, who settled in the land of the Déisi, co. Waterford. Celtchar was exiled to Waterford for his vengeance on Blai Briuga and, on his recall, his son Sem went to serve as a hostage for his father. He settled among the Déisi, and became the ancestor of a tribe.

The fourth section deals with Eochu Mac Luchta, whose name was chosen for the title of one of the provinces of Munster. According to some of the pedigrees he and the Clanna Dedad were descended from a common ancestor, Ith son of Breogan: if they be correct it is quite natural to find him associated with Dedad, Curoi and Lughaid son of Curoi in the Kingship of the two Munsters. The section contains a mass of biographical detail, including his experience of the brazen scoundrel Athairne. He appears to have been a scrupulous and noble gentleman in peace and a "beetle of havoc" in war. In company with many of the Clanna Dedad and their allies he fell bravely fighting against the Ulstermen at the battle of Findchorad.

Great industry has been expended in bringing the extracts and references in these sections together, so that they may be compared and the incorrect statements eliminated. This is the only sound method of dealing with old tracts of a historical nature: it produces the maximum of the most reliable history available. Readers will be surprised at the vast quantity of personal and family history to be found in these sections, and there are most important side-lights on fosterage and population movements at that early period. Some of the traditions concerning the population movements may not be authentic, but without further information it would be unwise to reject them.

It would be a great improvement if each section wound up with a summary of its contents containing the most useful facts, and pointing out their importance in illustrating the development of Irish history.

The remaining sections can only be noticed very briefly. One contains the references to the name Etar or Edar in the earliest cycles of Irish literature, and another gives an analysis of the *Cóir Anmann* and the probable history of its compilation. Then there are two very instructive, and interesting essays, reprinted from the *Zeitschrift*: one entitled "On Chariot-burial in Ancient Ireland," and the other "The Black Pig's Dyke and the Campaign of the Táin Bó Cuailgne."

M. J. M.

PROCEEDINGS

INAUGURAL RECEPTION.

THE first Session of the Society in the new home acquired and fitted up during 1917 was opened by a Reception and *Conversazione* in the evening of Thursday, 24 January, 1918. The guests were received by the President, Mr. T. J. Westropp, the Honorary Officers and Members of the Council. About three hundred members and their friends were present. The house, which had been tastefully decorated by the committee of ladies in charge of the arrangements, was open throughout for the inspection of members. On the ground-floor are the office, a commodious reading-room and gentlemen's cloak-room and lavatories; on the mezzanine floor is a handsome vestibule, off which is the ladies' writing-room with lavatories; on the first floor two large rooms provide suitable accommodation for the Society's ordinary meetings. Portion of the upper floors has been fitted up as a residential flat; the rooms retained for the Society have been furnished as a library and contain the books presented by Dr. F. Elrington Ball, Fellow, to whom the Society is indebted not only for this valuable collection, but for all the library equipment, of which he bore the entire cost. On this occasion the reading-room on the ground-floor was set apart for refreshments, and the rooms on the first floor were reserved for lectures and a programme of Irish music. The other rooms were devoted to exhibits of antiquities, many of them of great value and interest, lent by members; a list will be found elsewhere. Specimens from the unique collection of rubbings of early Irish inscribed and decorated sepulchral slabs, presented by Mr. H. S. Crawford, were hung on the walls of the library.

In the course of the evening a lecture on Sepulchral Brasses, of which representative rubbings were exhibited, was given by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, Vice-President, and a lecture on Antiquities of the Southern and Western Coasts of Ireland, illustrated by lantern views from the collection of slides made for the Society from the negatives of the late Sir R. S. Ball, Astronomer-Royal, through the courtesy of Lady Ball, was given by Mr. John Cooke, Vice-President.

Not the least interesting feature of this very successful *Conversazione* was the Irish music, both vocal and instrumental, of which an attractive programme was arranged by Mrs. R. I. Best. It included a string quartet and violin and piano solos. For this the

following ladies and gentlemen very kindly gave their services:—Miss Kathleen Roddy, Miss E. Alton, Miss F. Tomlinson, Miss Alice Griffith, Miss D. Alton, Miss Rachel Levin, Mr. T. W. Hall, and Mr. C. W. Wilson.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the 70th Yearly Session of the Society was held at 63 MERRION SQUARE, DUBLIN, on FRIDAY, the 25TH of JANUARY, 1918, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., *President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Vice-Presidents:—E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A.; H. F. Berry, I.S.O., LITT.D., T. P. Le Fanu, C.B., P. J. Lynch, M.R.I.A., Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A.

Fellows:—James Poë Alton, Sir Thomas B. Esmonde, Bart., M.P., Rev. Charles Fausset, M.A., S. A. O. FitzPatrick, Mrs. M. A. Hutton, M. J. McEnery, M.R.I.A., The Marquis McSwiney of Mashanaglass, Charles McNeill, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, P. J. O'Reilly, Andrew Robinson, M.V.O., D. Carolan Rushe, William A. Shea, D.L., Henry C. S. Torney, Henry Bantry White, M.A., I.S.O., *Hon. Treas.*, John F. Weldrick, Dr. Robert Lloyd Woollcombe, M.A., LL.D.

Members:—O'Meara Conyngham, Capt. J. E. FitzPatrick, Richard J. Kelly, K.C., Mrs. Godfrey Knox, Rev. Canon H. W. Lett, M.A., Rev. J. B. Leslie, M.A., Mrs. Long, Rev. Joseph Meehan, P.P., R. Grant Pilkington, R. B. Sayers, Thomas J. Shaw.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected:—

FELLOWS.

Dobbs, Miss M. E., Portnagolan, Cushendall, Co. Antrim (*Member*, 1911): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
 French, Edward J., M.A., 71 Ailesbury Road, Dublin (*Member*, 1910): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
 Hutton, Mrs. M. A., Palmerston Lodge, Dartry Road, Dublin (*Member*, 1911): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
 Pim, Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (*Member*, 1903); proposed by John Cooke, *Vice-President*.
 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A., Enniskillen (*Hon. Local Secretary*, Co. Fermanagh, *Member*, 1887): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

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- Reidy, Rev. Thomas Joseph, P.P., Parochial House, Balla, Co. Mayo: proposed by R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., *Member*.
 Roche, Henry Joseph, The Castle, Enniscorthy (*Member*, 1897): proposed by *Hon. Treasurer*.
 Scharff, R. F., PH.D., B.SC., National Museum, Dublin: proposed by J. J. Buckley, *Member*.
 Webster, William, Alderston Chambers, 35 Church Street, St Helen's, Lancashire (*Member*, 1898): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

NOMINATED BY THE COUNCIL.

- Ball, Francis Elrington, LITT.D., M.R.I.A., J.P., Booterstown House, Booterstown, Co. Dublin (*Member*, 1896; *LIFE MEMBER*, 1899).
 Read, Sir Charles Hercules, LL.D., P.R.A.I., F.B.A., a former President of the Society of Antiquaries, London; Keeper of British and Mediaeval Antiquities in the British Museum.

MEMBERS.

- Baily, Frank, Palmyra, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin: proposed by H. F. Berry, I.S.O., *Vice-President*.
 Barton, Miss Emma, 12 Brighton Road, Rathgar: proposed by the *President*.
 Beddington, Lieut.-Colonel Claude, Ower House, Headford, Co. Galway: proposed by Richard Kelly, K.C., *Member*.
 Booth, Miss C. S., "Dunham Massy," Sunbury Gardens, Dublin: proposed by Mrs. Long, *Member*.
 Booth, Richard Wilson, Killowen, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin: proposed by Sir William Fry, D.L., *Fellow*.
 Cahill, Francis K., M.A., F.R.C.S.I., 70 Merrion Square, Dublin: proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.
 Clonbrock, Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord, Ahascragh, Co. Galway: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
 Coffey, Bryan McMahon, M.D., Tralee: proposed by Singleton Goodwin, *Member*.
 Curtayne, Rev. T., C.C., Ballincloher, Lixnaw: proposed by P. Lawlor, *Member*.
 Darling, Rev. Henry, The Rectory, Bective: proposed by W. J. Wilkinson, *Member*.
 Farrell, Rev. Augustine, B.A., Donnybrook: proposed by Richard Kelly, K.C., *Member*.
 Giron, Louis Francis, 5 Charleville road, North Circular Road, Dublin: proposed by Joseph A. Geoghegan, *Member*.
 Jackson, Rev. Robert, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.: proposed by Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D., *Fellow*.

- Lardner, James C. R., M.P., 4 Leinster Street, Dublin: proposed by D. Carolan Rushe, *Fellow*.
- Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Kilkenny: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
- Lynch, Miss Helena P., 61 Merrion Square, Dublin: proposed by Miss M. Helen Warren, *Member*.
- McComas, Miss Olive, 16 Elgin Road, Dublin: proposed by Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A., *Fellow*.
- MacKenna, Stephen, 63 Merrion Square, Dublin: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
- Maunsell, Harry Rhys, Abbeylands, Killiney, Co. Dublin: proposed by the *President*.
- O'Sullivan, Most Rev. Charles, D.D., Bishop of Ardferd and Aghadoe, Killarney: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
- Pilkington, George Kirwan, 17 Wellington Place, Clyde Road, Dublin: proposed by R. G. Pilkington, *Member*.
- Roper-FitzGerald, C. E. A., Barrister-at-Law, 55 Leeson Park, Dublin: proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, LL.B., *Fellow*.
- Thompson, Rev. H. W. B., St. Catherine's Rectory, Dublin: proposed by H. F. Berry, LITT.D., *Vice-President*.
- Vandeleur, Rev. W. E., Malahide; proposed by Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A., *Fellow*.
- West, Erskine Eyre, Shoyswell, Highfield Road, Rathgar: proposed by the *President*.
- Williams, Miss Lily, 11 Lower Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin: proposed by Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A., *Fellow*.

J. J. Healy, *Associate Member*, was admitted to Corporate Membership.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1917.

THE Report of the Council for 1917, which had been circulated previously, was taken as read and adopted as follows:—

THE work of the Society was inevitably affected during the past year by the conditions arising from the war, and no excursions were undertaken. In the early part of the year preparations were made to hold the Summer Meeting at Galway, as decided at the last Annual General Meeting, and, with the effective help of local members of the Society, a programme was drawn up which, had it been possible to carry it out, would have given an opportunity to examine many representative antiquities in the district appointed. Ultimately, on full consideration of all the circumstances, the Council decided not to hold the meeting in 1917. It

recommends that when next it is found possible to hold a Summer Meeting in the provinces, the centre shall be at Galway, considering this arrangement to be the most reasonable, and also a due recognition of the services of those resident in that district and of their generous readiness to make our visit agreeable.

Another matter which required much attention early in the year was the necessity of securing a new home for the Society, as stated in last year's Report. Happily, this long and anxiously agitated question has at length received a satisfactory solution. The premises now secured at 63 Merrion Square are excellently suited for the Society's use, and will enable it to carry on its work fitly and commodiously. To Mr. H. G. Leask, who has personally superintended all the arrangements in connection with fitting up the premises, the best thanks of the Society are due for his valuable services.

The Council cannot pass from this subject without observing that, while the analogous bodies in Great Britain, the Society of Antiquaries, London, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, have liberal accommodation provided for them at the expense of the State, similar treatment was denied to this Society. After a long and fruitless negotiation we have been compelled to apply our savings to this purpose, and thus our activities must be restricted in other directions where they might be most usefully employed, and with the greater urgency since here also that public assistance is withheld from this country, which is given, and properly given as the public duty of a civilised State, in each of the other constituent parts of the United Kingdom.

The Council has no reason to believe that the inadequate public provision for national antiquities in Ireland has been caused by want of sympathy or enlightenment in the Irish Public Departments. Its claim to equal treatment with the Societies in Great Britain was sympathetically received and put forward by the Irish Executive; and during the past year the Departments gave a ready and favourable response to the Council's Circular on the Preservation of Ancient Monuments affected by increased tillage. This Circular, which has been printed in the *Journal*, was issued to the various Departments, to the Local Authorities, to the Hon. Local Secretaries of the Society, and to the Press. It was well received generally throughout the country, and has had, it is hoped, a good effect.

The Council appointed Sir William Fry, D.L., Fellow, as a delegate from the Society to the Pan-Celtic Congress held at Birkenhead last Summer. From his report the Council learn that no subject directly bearing on Irish Antiquities was discussed.

There were 14 meetings of the Council during 1917, at which the attendances were:—

T. J. WESTROPP, <i>President</i>	12	P. J. LYNCH ...	11
JOHN COOKE, <i>Vice-President</i>	9	G. W. PLACE ...	7
LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	9	REV. J. L. ROBINSON ...	12
R. A. S. MACALISTER, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	8	HERBERT WOOD ...	5
W. COTTER STUBBS, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	8	G. D. BURTCHAELL ...	10
M. J. MCENERY, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	10	T. G. H. GREEN ...	4
T. P. LE FANU, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>	3	H. S. CRAWFORD ...	8
E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, <i>Vice-President</i> ...	10	R. J. KELLY ...	8
H. F. BERRY, <i>Vice-President</i>	9	H. G. LEASK ...	10
CHARLES MCNEILL, <i>Hon. Gen. Sec.</i> ...	14	F. ELRINGTON BALL ...	0
H. BANTRY WHITE, <i>Hon. Treas.</i> ...	12	J. J. BUCKLEY ...	11
		S. A. O. FITZPATRICK ...	8
		SIR WILLIAM FRY ...	9
		L. WHITE KING ...	9
		ANDREW ROBINSON ...	12
		CAPT. GAISFORD ST. LAWRENCE ...	1

DR. ELRINGTON BALL intimated that absence from Ireland would prevent his attendance during the year, and CAPTAIN GAISFORD ST. LAWRENCE resigned on 10th December, 1917.

The following are the nominations for offices to be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting:—

PRESIDENT:—

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

ULSTER—F. ELRINGTON BALL, LITT.D.

THOMAS PLUNKETT.

LEINSTER—REV. J. L. ROBINSON.

MUNSTER—P. J. LYNCH.

CONNACHT—H. T. KNOX.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:—

CHARLES MCNEILL.

HON. TREASURER:—

H. BANTRY WHITE, I.S.O., M.A.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

JOHN COOKE, M.A.

RT. HON. M. F. COX, P.C.

MISS MARGARET E. DOBBS.

MRS. M. A. HUTTON.

P. J. O'REILLY.

As the nominations are not in excess of the vacancies the foregoing are to be declared elected.

The following changes in membership took place:—

Six Members were advanced to the rank of Fellow; five Fellows and twenty-nine Members were elected; three Fellows, twelve Members, and six Associate Members resigned, and thirty-one deaths were notified, and thirteen names are removed under Rule 11, but may be restored on payment of the amounts due.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

SIR LUKE GERALD DILLON, K.P., P.C., 4th Baron Clonbrock, a Representative Peer of Ireland, H.M. Lieutenant, Co. Galway, began his public career in the diplomatic service. He was private secretary to the Duke of Abercorn in his two vice-royalties, 1866-8 and 1874-6. Amongst antiquaries he will be remembered by the part he took in preserving the ruins of the fine monastery of the Franciscans at Kilconnell. Over fifty years ago, at one of the Road Sessions held at Kilconnell he insisted that all the magistrates and associated ratepayers should come with him to the ruins, then shamefully neglected. They found the central tower, the cloisters and the walls threatened with destruction by a dense growth of ivy, the graves open, the remains of the dead exposed, and children playing with skulls and bones. A subscription was started on the spot, further contributions were obtained afterwards, legal and technical obstacles were overcome, the graves were filled in, the ivy cut, the interior secured against further injury by a gate and bars, and a yearly sum provided for a caretaker, until at length the ruins were transferred as a National Monument to the care of the Board of Public Works in 1880. Lord Clonbrock was elected a member of the Society in 1874. He died 13th May, 1917, having completed his 83rd year.

This Society, with many kindred societies, has sustained a severe loss by the death of its past President, JOHN RIBTON GARSTIN, D.L., at Braganstown, on 16th June, 1917. He was well known to all its members, having taken a great interest in the affairs of the Society, which he joined as a member in 1866. He became a Life Fellow in 1875, was Vice-President 1885-95, and President, 1903-5, and acted as a member of the Council for many years.

During his presidency steps were taken to urge on Government the claim of the Society "to be housed in a similar manner to the Societies of Antiquaries of London and of Scotland, and the many other learned societies for whom accommodation is provided by the State." Mr. Garstin felt strongly on this subject, and presented the Society's case with much force in several depu-

tations to the Irish Government. Even after twelve years of unavailing effort he was reluctant to believe that a claim so just and reasonable would not at last be recognised.

The Garstin family came to Ireland in Elizabeth's reign. Under Cromwell, Captain Symon Garstin, Mr. Garstin's ancestor, held various offices, and he assisted Sir William Petty in the Down Survey. He and his uncle, Major James Garstin, received at the time grants of land at Braganstown, Co. Louth, and Leragh Castle, Co. Westmeath. Mr. Garstin was born in Dublin, 27th December, 1836, and was the only son of William Garstin of the Leragh Castle branch. He was educated at Cheltenham College and Dublin University, where he graduated B.A. 1857, M.A. 1860, LL.B. 1863, B.D. 1891. He also graduated M.A. of Oxford. He was the first layman to receive the B.D. degree. He had previously obtained a Second Class Divinity Testimonium, having intended to take Holy Orders. This intention he, however, abandoned.

Early in life he became interested in archaeology and other kindred subjects. He was one of the old school of good classical scholars, and had a wide acquaintance with general literature. This, combined with critical insight, sound common sense, patience in investigation and exactitude in method enabled him to take an intelligent and useful part in all the varied departments which fall to the antiquary. Sufficient wealth and leisure also were his, so that he was able to exercise his talent in this direction to its full. There was scarcely a society of note in the archaeological world of which he did not become a member. He acted for some years as Treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy, was Vice-President and Member of its Council on several occasions, was Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, and a member of those of Cork, Galway, Waterford, Kildare and Louth. He was a prominent member of the Royal Dublin Society; was the last Chairman of the Old Committee of the National Library before it was taken over by the State, and was till his death one of the Board of Visitors of the National Museum.

Naturally he was thrown into association with the many literary celebrities for which Ireland, and Dublin especially, was distinguished in the latter half of the 19th century, and made among them many friends, most of whom are now dead. He was a fast friend of Sir Samuel Ferguson, Sir Bernard Burke, Bishop Reeves, and many other men of note.

For some time he resided in Dublin, and afterwards removed to Killiney, but in 1877 he purchased the old family seat of Braganstown, Co. Louth, where he settled down to the life of a country gentleman, and won the respect and affection of all

with whom he came in contact. He was a J.P. for Counties Dublin and Louth, and a D.L. for Co. Louth, where he acted as High Sheriff in 1880. Though he threw himself with devotion into the many activities involved in the ownership of land, and served on various public boards, representing Louth for many years on the Board of Richmond Asylum, and being Vice-President of the Portrane Auxiliary Asylum, yet he never forgot his first love, Archaeology, and almost every week found him in Dublin in connection with some branch of that work. His literary output was chiefly in collaboration with others. He helped Archdeacon Cotton in his *Fasti*, Sir Bernard Burke in his *Landed Gentry*, Rev. W. Maziere Brady (his maternal uncle) in his *Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross*; Rev. J. B. Leslie in his *History of Kilsaran* and *Armagh Clergy and Parishes*; Rev. Ambrose Coleman, O.P., in his edition of Stuart's *Armagh* and *De Annatis Hiberniae*; Mr. John Vinycomb in his *Seals and Arms of Irish Bishops*.

The last great work in which he had a considerable share was Mr. C. J. Jackson's *Illustrated History of English Plate*, published only a few years ago. The Editors of this Society's *Journal*, and many writers of note owe him much for his willing help and great care in the correction of proofs. His contributions to our *Journal* included "Ireland and the Coinage"—his Presidential Address—and the Dublin portion of "Dineley's Journal," which Dr. F. Elrington Ball prepared for press. Among his other published papers were "Facts and Reasonings," R.I.A., 1876; *The Book of Common Prayer in Ireland*, 1876; *High Sheriffs of Co. Kildare*, 1897; *Maces, Swords and Insignia of Irish Corporations*, 1898; *Bibliography of Reeves MSS., &c.*, 1899; and "Some Sixteenth Century Inscriptions in Leighlin Cathedral," and "The McGrath Tomb at Lismore," printed in the *Journal of the Society for the Preservation of the Memorials of the Dead*. He possessed a fine library at Braganstown, containing many rare and valuable works, and was ever ready to assist from his store of experience and learning any *bona fide* worker on archaeology.

His wife's death in 1911, followed by the loss of his only son, Major William F. C. Garstin, 5th R.I.F., who was killed in action at the Dardanelles, 9th August, 1915, affected Mr. Garstin very seriously. For the last few years it was apparent to his many friends that his health was failing; yet he faithfully fulfilled to the last the duties of the various offices to which he had been elected. It was, perhaps, his devotion to public duty that brought on his end, for in a severe snowstorm in March last he insisted on keeping his engagement to read a paper at the

Louth Clerical Union in Dundalk, and in attending on the following day an important meeting of the Board of Richmond Asylum. He went home, never to leave Braganstown alive, but left behind him the memory of a true Irishman, who loved his country, its literature and antiquities, a faithful true-hearted friend, a kind-hearted just man. What his hand found to do he did it, and did it well.

WILLIAM GRAY, M.R.I.A., became a Member of the Society in 1867, and was elected Fellow in 1888. He was born in 1830 in Co. Cork, where his father, John Gray, was then resident. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to the building trade, and entered as a student the Cork School of Design. He afterwards obtained an appointment under the Royal Engineers, and was employed on fortification works at Portland; here he acquired an interest in geological study and began to collect fossils. Returning to Ireland in 1862 as District Officer at Belfast under the Board of Works he applied himself to the local study of rude stone implements, especially flint flakes, in Ulster.

As was the case of Boucher de Perthes whose palaeolithic discoveries in the Somme Valley were decried at the time by many antiquaries, William Gray was regarded as a faddist, and his flint flakes as so much rubbish. The publication of his brochure, *Irish worked Flints, Ancient and Modern*, established Gray's contention. His interest in the promotion of art, science and popular education was always keen. He became a member of the Royal Irish Academy in 1874, and was an "old member" of the British Association. At his suggestion a guide was compiled by members of the local Field Club, of which he was a secretary, for the Association's meeting at Belfast in 1874, a practice followed at subsequent annual meetings. Gray assisted much in the adoption of the Public Free Library Act for Belfast. In *Science and Art in Belfast*, published in 1904, a full account is given of his zealous efforts to promote these institutions. He contributed several papers to the scientific literature of the day, and his popular lectures given before the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society and elsewhere were much appreciated.

In our *Journal* his work is represented by the following papers: "The Character and Distribution of the Rudely Worked Flints of the North of Ireland, chiefly in Antrim and Down," Vol. XV.; "On Cromlechs in the Counties of Down and Antrim," Vol. XVI.; "Rough Flint Celts of the County Antrim," Vol. XVIII.; "The Antiquarian Aspects of the County Antrim raised Beaches," Vol. XXI.; and some reports as Honorary Local and Provincial Secretary.

He had a collection of Irish antiquities, including a fine series of flint implements, some of which are now in the Belfast Municipal Museum. An excellent portrait of William Gray by Mr. W. G. Mackenzie, A.R.H.A., was purchased for the Belfast Art Gallery in 1912. For a considerable time his health had been declining, and he died February 6th, 1917, at his residence Glenburn Park, Belfast.

The REV. THOMAS WARREN had reached his 92nd year, having been born at Holywood, Co. Down, on 1st December, 1825. He entered the Presbyterian ministry in 1850, and after spending three years at Baltimore, U.S.A., he settled at Ennis, Co. Clare, where he remained for thirty-two years. He was elected a Member of the Society in 1890, and a Fellow in 1897. To the *Journal* he contributed a note on "An Alleged Discovery in the Co. Clare in 1780," Vol. XXII., and a paper on "Maréchal-de-Camp Baron de Warren of Courtduff," Vol. XXVI. In 1902 he published *A History and Genealogy of the Warren Family*, a work of great research, which was reviewed in the *Journal*, Vol. XXXIII.

The total membership is now 849, distributed as follows:—

Honorary Fellows	...	...	9
Life Fellows	...	...	45
Fellows	...	...	142
Life Members	...	...	50
Members	...	...	540
Associate Members	...	...	63

Dr. F. Elrington Ball, to whom the Society is already so largely indebted, has given a further instance of his practical interest in its welfare by presenting to its library a large collection of books and library fittings. This handsome gift is specially appropriate and welcome as a portion of the equipment of the new house, and the Council has decided that the collection shall have a separate location, and be kept together as a permanent record of Dr. Elrington Ball's generosity. To mark in a special manner the Society's recognition of his high merits as a member of the Society, and the value of his work, the Council has also decided to recommend that the Honorary Fellowship of the Society be conferred on him.

The Society has received valuable and interesting gifts from other members to whom its thanks are due. It has received a painting, framed photographs and illustrations from the President, Mr. Edwin Fayle, Rev. J. L. Robinson, and Mr. H. S. Crawford.

The receipts of the past year were, in all, £608 15s. 11d., as against £666 16s. 8d. in 1916; and included subscription revenue

£476, or £26 in excess of 1916, and miscellaneous receipts £132 15s. 11d., as against £216 8s. 8d. of the previous year. The payments for ordinary expenditure, exclusive of outlay on purchase and fitting up of new premises amounted to £535 9s. 9d. The bank overdraft, which at the beginning of the year was £104 19s. 4d., was £77 8s. 1d. at the end. As regards the Society's investments, under the authority given by the General Meeting on the 24th April, 1917, the War Stock held by the Society was sold, realising £770, which has been applied towards the purchase and fitting up of the Society's house, No. 63 Merrion Square, Dublin. A portion of the upper part of the house has been converted into a residential flat, and let to a desirable tenant; the stable, &c., has also been let at a fair rent. The revenue from these sources will recoup the Society for its outlay. In order to carry out the required alterations, the Council, under the powers conferred upon it, has arranged to borrow £350 from the Society's bankers on security of the premises.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED 1917.

- American Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, vol. xxvii, part 1.
 Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. xvii, parts 1, 2 and 3.
 Architect, The, vol. xcv, nos. 2468, 2473, 2476, 2477; vol. xcvi, no. 2528; vol. xcvi, nos. 2534, 2539, 2540, 2542 to 2559; vol. xcix, nos. 2560-2566.
 Antikvarisk Tidskrift for Sverige.
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Proceedings, vol. vii, part 4.
 Bihar and Orissa Research Society Journal, vol. iii, parts 1, 2 and 3. Title page, vol. ii.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Transactions, vol. xxxix.
 British School at Rome. Papers, vol. viii.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Publication, no. xlviii; Proceedings, no. lxviii.
 Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, Transactions, parts 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
 Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, Journal, vol. xxiii, nos. 113, 114, 115, 116.
 Det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab (Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed Og Historie), 1915-16.
 Dorset Natural History Field Club, Proceedings, vol. xxxvii.
 Epigraphia Indica, vol. xii, part 8; vol. xiii, parts 3 and 4.
 Fornvännen. 1916.
 Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, Journal, vol. ix, nos. 3 and 4.

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- Glasgow Archaeological Society, Transactions, vol. vii, part 1.
 Index to vol. lvi. Report, 1915-1916.
- Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Transactions,
 vol. xxxii.
- Institute of Civil Engineers, Transactions, vol. xlii.
- Irish Builder for 1917.
- Kent Archaeological Society, Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. xxxi.
- Kildare Archaeological Society, Journal, vol. viii, parts 5 and 6.
- Numismatic Chronicle, Fourth Series, nos. 63-68.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Proceedings,
 vol. xxvii.
- Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statements for 1917.
- Report of National Museum, U.S.A., June 30, 1916.
- Revue Celtique, vol. xxxvi, nos. 3 and 4.
- Royal Anthropological Institute, Journal, vol. xlvi, July to
 December, 1916; vol. xlvii, January to June, 1917.
- Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,
 Journal, vol. lxxii, nos. 287-8.
- Royal Institute of British Architects, Journal, vol. xxiv, Third
 Series, nos. 1-14; vol. xxv, nos. 1-4.
- Royal Irish Academy, Proceedings, vol. xxxiii, nos. 13-18; vol.
 xxxiv, nos. 1-5.
- Smithsonian Institution, Publications, nos. 1967, 1968, 1977, 1978,
 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2345-2349,
 2351, 2388, 2398, 2399.
- Society of Antiquaries of London, Proceedings, vol. xxviii;
 Archaeologia, vol. lxxvii.
- Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Proceedings, Third
 Series, vol. viii, pp. 1-108; Archaeologia Aeliana, Third
 Series, xiv.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Proceedings, vol. 1.
- Society of Architects, Journal, vol. x; New Series, nos. 1, 2, 3, 4,
 vol. xi, no. 1. Year Book, 1917-1918.
- Somersetshire Archaeological Society, Proceedings, Fourth Series,
 no. 2.
- Surrey Archaeological Collection, vols. xxix and xxx.
- Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. lxxiii.
- Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, Proceedings, vol. xvi, part 1.
- The Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion, Transactions, 1915-1916.
- Thoresby Society, Publications, vol. xxiii, part 2; vol. xxiv, part 2.
- Uplands, Foraminnesforenings Tidsskrift, vol. xxxi.
- Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Magazine,
 vol. xxxix, no. 126; vol. xl, no. 127.
- Wisconsin Historical Society, Proceedings, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911,
 1916-1917.

Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Journal, parts 94 and 95.
Annual Report, 1917.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society, Report, 1916.

The following additions were made to the Library:—

Researches in the South of Ireland. By T. Crofton Croker, 1824.
Presented by Edwin Fayle, Fellow.

Smith's *History of the County of Cork*, vol. i, 1750. Presented
by Edwin Fayle, Fellow.

The Celtic Numerals of Strathclyde, Great and Little Britain.
By and gift of David MacRitchie, Fellow.

International Genealogical Directory. Presented by R. J. Kelly,
K.C., Member.

The Duns of the North. By and gift of David MacRitchie, Fellow.

The Story of Waterford. By and gift of Edmund Downey.

History of the Barony of Gaultier. By M. Butler, M.R.I.A. The
gift of Edmund Downey.

Waterford during the Civil War, 1641-1653. The gift of Edmund
Downey.

Guide to Waterford, 1917. The gift of Edmund Downey.

Guide to Tramore. The gift of Edmund Downey.

A Guide to old Waterford Newspapers. The gift of Seamus
O Casaide, Member.

REPORT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION, 1916-1917.

(Continued from Vol. xlvi, p. 96.)

The collection has now been raised to 3,143 photographs; those
given in these last two years were: 71 by Mr. H. T. Knox and
40 by the Curator—111 in all.

Co. CLARE.—Caherconnell stone fort; Glenquin (Cahermore)
stone fort; Tyredagh and Newgrove pillar stones near Tulla—4 in
all.

Co. DONEGAL.—Cooley, Skull House; Grianan Aileach (2);
Greencastle Castle, Rathmullan Abbey—5 in all.

Co. DUBLIN.—Dunsoghley Castle; Lusk, Round Tower and
Belfry—3 in all.

Co. GALWAY.—Athenry, Bohereenard Road; Ballybritt Castle
(2), dolmen (3); Cloonkeenkerrill Church; Doon Hill fort, Mason-
brook; Gortroe, Liscom souterrain (2); Lisnagranshy souterrain
(3); Poulmagorragh Rath, Roe Fort—15 in all.

Co. LIMERICK.—Ardpatrick Church (3) Round Tower; Ballin-
garry Down (Rath of Broccán) Glenbroghaun; Ballygrennan
Castle, near Bruff (3); Dun Claire (fort of Oilíoll Aulom); Duntri-
league dolmen (2); Fantstown Castle (2); Kilfinnan Mote (Treada
na riogh) (3); Kilmallock, Church of SS. Peter and Paul and Round

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Tower (3), Dominican Priory (8), King's Castle, Blossoms Gate, old Houses; Killulta Church, near Pallaskenry; Knockainey, the goddess Aine's cairn, Sid Aine—38 in all.

Co. LONDONDERRY.—Banagher Church and tomb House (7); Brackfield Bawn—8 in all.

Co. MAYO.—Ballinsmala Abbey; Ballycroy, Drumgallagh dolmen (3); Tallagh Point dolmen (2); Drumslide dolmen (2); Kildun pillars, one carved with cross (2); the Stakes at Drumslide; Burrishoole Abbey (2); Cahergal, St Dominick's Well; Clogh-gernagh, near Newport; Gortroe, souterrain, Gortbraud, dolmen near Murrisk; Knockfarnaght, sepulchral ring near Nephin; Newport wren boys in straw dresses and conical caps, Dec. 26, 1916 (2); Rosscleave Church, Tobermarcain and Killeen Graveyard (2); Rosgallive Pillar stones, near Mulranny—25 in all.

Co. TIPPERARY.—Cashel Cathedral (6); Hore Abbey (2)—8 in all.

Co. WEXFORD.—Dunbrody Abbey (4); Nook, Church of St Catherine (2); Tintern Abbey (3)—9 in all.

T. J. WESTROPP.

SESSIONAL PROGRAMME, 1918.

With regard to the coming session it does not seem advisable at the present juncture to formulate a programme including local visits. If circumstances should make such visits feasible, the Council will take suitable action when the opportunity arises. The following sessional Programme is submitted:—

PLACE	DATE	REMARKS
Dublin . .	Thursday, 24 Jan. .	Reception by President and Council
„ . .	Friday, 25 „ .	Annual General Meeting and Evening Meeting
„ . .	Tuesday, 26 Feb. .	Evening Meeting for Papers
„ . .	„ 26 Mar. .	„ „
„ . .	„ 30 April .	Quarterly Meeting
„ . .	„ 2 July .	„ „
„ . .	„ 24 Sept. .	„ „
„ . .	„ 29 Oct. .	Evening Meeting
„ . .	„ 1 st Dec. .	Statutory Meeting

LIST OF MEMBERS ADVANCED TO THE RANK OF
FELLOW, AND FELLOWS AND MEMBERS ELECTED
IN 1917.

FELLOWS.

- Carey-Caddell, Mrs. Agnes M., Stamullen, Harbournstown, Balbriggan.
FitzGerald, William W. A., B.L., Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus (*Member*, 1916).
Kelly, Edmond Walsh, Bella Vista, Tramore (*Member*, 1888).
Librarian, The John Rylands Library, Deansgate, Manchester (*Member*, 1911).
Macnamara, George U., LL.D., Bankyle House, Corofin (*Member*, 1894).
MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, The Marquis, 24 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.
MacDonnell, Robert Percy, L.R.C.P.I., 15 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin (*Member*, 1912).
O'Brien, Capt. John George, R.F.A., Artillery Mess, Athlone (*Member*, 1914).
O'Connor Don, Clonalis, Castlereagh.
Shykh Abul Fazl, Commissioner of Deeds, Kaparthala, India.
Wilson, Leonard, 921 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

MEMBERS.

- Adam, James, Orwell Road, Rathgar.
Boylan, Rev. P. J., M.A., St Patrick's College, Maynooth.
Borbridge, Hugh G., Glenmore House, Clonee, Co. Meath.
Caledon, The Earl of, Caledon Castle, Caledon, Co. Tyrone.
D'Alton, Very Rev. Edmund A., Canon, P.P., V.F., LL.D., St Mary's, Ballinrobe.
Deane, Miss Jane Leslie, 19 Warrington Place, Dublin.
Dwyer, Rev. Joseph, B.A., C.C., 87 St Stephen's Green, Dublin.
Flood, Rev. Christopher, C.C., St James's Presbytery, Dublin.
Friel, Mrs. Mary E., 71 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.
Friel, Sheldon, 71 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.
FitzPatrick, Captain James Eaton, R.M.F., Rockside, Newcastle, Co. Down.
Fox, Major Brabazon, Royal Irish Rifles, Galtrim House, Summerhill, Co. Meath.

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Graham, Rev. Thomas J., B.A., c.c., 85 Iona Road, Drumcondra.
 Gahan, Miss Mary K., 20 Leinster Square, Rathmines.
 Herbert, Charles G., Board of Works, Dublin.
 Hearn, Mrs. Mary E., 7 Belgrave Square, Rathmines.
 McNeill, James, Woodtown Park, Rathfarnham.
 MacSorley, Miss, 6 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin.
 Moore, George M., Mardyke Villa, Cork.
 Mason, Henry, M.D., 61 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.
 Miley, Daniel O'Connell, 8 Ailesbury Road, Dublin.
 Pillor, Rev. James F., B.A., Almoritia Rectory, Mullingar.
 Potts, Rev. John G., Grange Silvae, Goresbridge.
 Potterton, Thomas E., Rathcormack House, Kildalkey, Co. Meath.
 Quekett, Arthur Scott, 55 Wellington Road, Dublin.
 Waters, Eaton, M.B., M.A.O., M.CH., J.P., Brideweir, Conna, Co. Cork.
 Woolcombe, Miss, 7 Sorrento Terrace, Dalkey.
 Wild, George H., 5 Churchill Terrace, Ballsbridge.
 White, Gerald Grove, B.A., 3 Mount Street Crescent, Dublin.

LIST OF DEATHS, 1917.

FELLOWS.

Browne, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Ferns (*Member*, 1885; *Fellow*, 1888).
 Dobbs, Archibald E., Castledobbs, Carrickfergus (1907).
 Garstin, John Ribton, D.L., Castlebellingham (*Member*, 1866; *Fellow*, 1875).
 Gray, William, M.R.I.A., Auburn Villa, Belfast (*Member*, 1867; *Fellow*, 1888).
 Humphreys, Very Rev. Robt., Beechlands, Shankill (*Member*, 1882; *Fellow*, 1888).
 O'Connor Don, Clonalis, Castlereagh (1909).
 Somerville, Bellingham, Clermount, Rathnew (1902).
 Warren, Rev. Thomas, M.A., 29 Gipsy Hill, London (*Member*, 1890; *Fellow*, 1897).
 Smith, Worthington, 121 High Street, Dunstable (1873).
 Tighe, Edward K. B., Woodstock, Inistioige (1892).

MEMBERS.

Bailey, Right Hon. W. F., 3 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin (1892).
 Barton, Miss Anna, 12 Brighton Road, Rathgar (1906).
 Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, Aghascragh, Co. Galway (1874).

Coddington, Colonel, Oldbridge, Drogheda (1893).
 Condon, Very Rev. C. H., Pope's Quay, Cork (1876).
 Connellan, Major J. H., Coolmore, Thomastown (1889).
 Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P., St Mary's, Tagoat (1896).
 Duncan, George, 1 Fortfield Terrace, Rathmines (1891).
 Kelly, Very Rev. J. J., Dean of Elphin, Athlone (1890).
 Macray, Rev. William, D.D., Bloxham (1852).
 Mangan, Most Rev. Dr., Bishop of Kerry (1906).
 March, Henry Colley, M.D., Porterham, Dorchester (1895).
 Molony, M. T., Ottawa, U.S.A. (1898).
 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., 6 St Stephen's Green, Dublin (1890).
 O'Meara, John J., 205 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin (1891).
 O'Riordan, Rev. John, C.C., Cloyne (1896).
 Powell, Miss U. I. E., Bello Sguardo, Blackrock (1904).
 Smith, Owen, Nobber, Co. Meath (1887).
 Studholme, L. M., M.A., Balleighan, Birr (1908).
 Walsh, Very Rev. Robert, D.D., St Mary's, Donnybrook (1891).
 Williams, Mrs. W., Parkside, Wimbledon (1874).

NAMES REMOVED FROM THE ROLL UNDER RULE 11.

FELLOWS.

Paul, Rev. J. N., Rector of Grammar School, Alwar, India.

MEMBERS.

Barden, Miss, Adelphi, Corofin, Co. Clare.
 Flood, William Grattan, M.U.S.D., Rosemount, Enniscorthy.
 Geoghegan, Thomas F., 2 Essex Quay, Dublin.
 Hanigan, James, Court House, Monaghan.
 Lunham, Colonel T. H., C.B., D.L., Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
 Morgan, A. P., Grianan, Ballinacurra, Limerick.
 Nugent, Michael, Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Kilkenny.
 Scott, W. A., 45 Mountjoy Square, Dublin.
 Waller, James Hardress, Luska, Nenagh.
 Wells, James Barker, Epworth, Greystones.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Nagle, Garrett, R.M., Fortwilliam, Belfast.
 Orr, Rev. John, B.D., St John's Rectory, Sligo.

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The Chairman declared the elections to the several offices vacant as follows:—

PRESIDENT:—

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:—

ULSTER—F. ELRINGTON BALL, LITT.D.

THOMAS PLUNKETT.

LEINSTER—REV. J. L. ROBINSON.

MUNSTER—P. J. LYNCH.

CONNACHT—H. T. KNOX.

HON. GENERAL SECRETARY:—

CHARLES MCNEILL.

HON. TREASURER:—

H. BANTRY WHITE, I.S.O., M.A.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:—

JOHN COOKE, M.A.

RT. HON. M. F. COX, P.C.

MISS MARGARET E. DOBBS.

MRS. M. A. HUTTON.

P. J. O'REILLY.

Messrs. William Chamney, *Member*, and Robert Nicol, *Associate Member*, were nominated by the Council as auditors of the accounts for 1917, and were approved.

The special thanks of the Society, on the motion of R. J. Kelly, K.C., *Member*, seconded by the Marquis MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, were voted to the Committee in charge of the arrangements and to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the reception and conversazione held on the previous evening. The thanks of the Society were also given to the Hon. General Secretary for his work during the previous year.

The Meeting adjourned until 8.15 p.m.

The Evening Meeting was held at 8.15 p.m., E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council to be considered for publication:—

“Roads and Avenues of Cruachu Ai,” by H. F. Knox,
Vice-President.

“Ancient Churches of Fermanagh,” by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry, *Associate Member*.

The Meeting adjourned until the 19th March, 1918.

AN EVENING MEETING of the 70th Yearly Session of the Society was held at 63 Merrion Square, Dublin, on Tuesday, 19th of March, 1918, at 8.15 p.m., the PRESIDENT in the Chair.

The following communications were made:—

“ On the Antiquities and Traditions of Tirawley and Erris ”
(with lantern illustrations), by the President.

“ Views of Antiquities in the Home Counties,” by E. J. French, M.A., *Member*.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the 70th Yearly Session of the Society was held at 63 Merrion Square, Dublin, on Tuesday, the 30th of April, 1918, at 8 15 p.m.

T. J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., *President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Fellows:—Louis E. H. Deane, E. J. French, M.A., Mrs. M. A. Hutton, Charles McNeill, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. F. Weldrick, H. Bantry White, *Hon. Treas.*, Herbert Wood, M.R.I.A.

Members:—Miss Sarah Bernard, Miss C. S. Booth, R. W. Booth, R. M. Butler, F. K. Cahill, M.D., Very Rev. George Young Cowell, M.A., W. J. Dargan, M.D., Capt. J. E. Fitzpatrick, John M. Flood, Howard Guinness, James J. Healy, J. R. B. Jennings, Miss A. M. Joly, Richard J. Kelly, K.C., H. G. Leask, Miss H. P. Lynch, Francis McBride, Charles McGarry, LL.D., Rev. W. J. Mayne, M.A., H. C. Mooney, M.D., H. R. Maunsell, James Nichols, R. G. Pilkington, Rev. A. D. Purefoy, M.A., R. B. Sayers, Miss Maude Townshend, Rev. F. J. Wall, Miss H. Warren, Gerald E. Grove White.

Associate Member:—A. R. Montgomery.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed

The following candidates recommended by the Council were elected:—

AS FELLOWS.

Dawson, Joseph Francis, Inspector, Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame Street, Dublin (*Member* 1897): proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

MacErlean, Rev. John, S.J., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin: proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

Strickland, Walter, 12 Raglan Road, Dublin: proposed by H. F. Berry, *V.P.*

AS MEMBERS.

Chart, D. A., 1 Belgrave Road, Rathmines : proposed by M. J. McEnery, *Fellow*.

Coffey, Diarmid, 5 Harcourt Terrace, Dublin : proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

Harrington, Joseph, Canny Court, Brackinstown, Co. Kildare : proposed by W. J. Dargan, M.D., *Member*.

Harrington, Mrs. A., Millmount, Avoca, Co. Wicklow : proposed by W. J. Dargan, M.D., *Member*.

Hutton, Miss H. M., 2 Upper Ely Place, Dublin : proposed by the *Hon. Treasurer*.

Librarian, The Chief, Royal Library, Stockholm, c/o Messrs. Wm. Dawson & Sons, Cannon House, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C. ; proposed by the *Hon. Treasurer*.

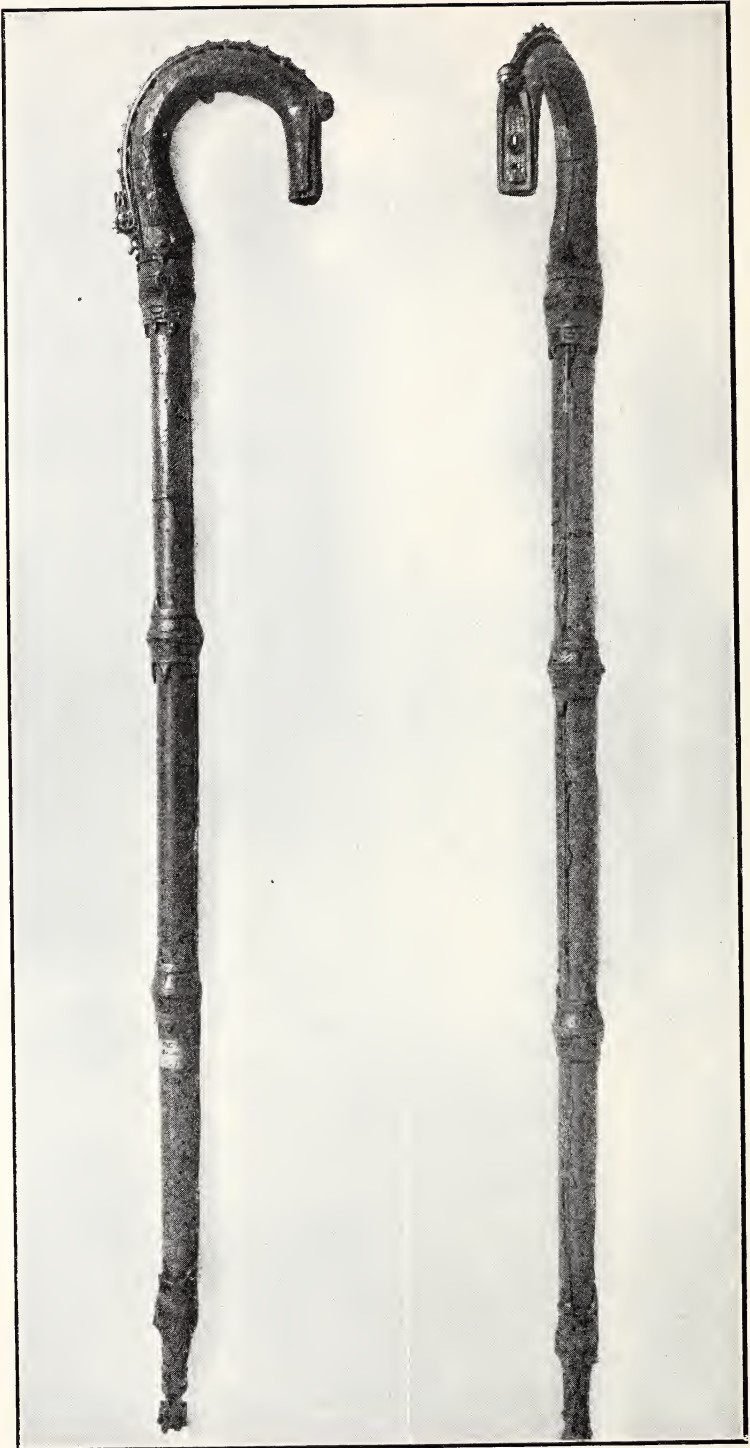
Millar, Adam Gerald Chayter, 39 Kildare Street, Dublin : proposed by Joseph A. Geoghegan, *Member*.

Walker, Franklin M., 64 University Road, Belfast : proposed by William Faren, *Member*.

The Report of the Hon. Auditors on the Accounts for the year 1917 was submitted and on the motion of the Hon. Treasurer seconded by Francis McBride, J.P., *Member*, it was received and adopted.

The following Papers were read and referred to the Council to be considered for publication :—

1. "Donnybrook : its Past." By R. J. KELLY, K.C., *Member*.
2. "An Old House at Donnybrook." By H. BANTRY WHITE, M.A., I.S.O., *Hon. Treasurer*.
3. "St. Marcan's Loch and Ruins." By HUBERT T. KNOX, *Fellow*



ARDFERT CROZIER

LIST OF EXHIBITS

A collection of neolithic flint implements including specimens of the oldest implements, pointed flakes, flakes resembling the Mousterian points of the Palaeolithic Age, side scrapers resembling Palaeolithic *racloirs*, ordinary scrapers, small scrapers from sites at Dundrum, Co. Down, and flint knives: spindle whorls and beads of stone, called "Irish jade," and of soap-stone, fluted beads of impure glassy material rarely found in Ireland, one of which was found at White Park Bay; objects of jet and stone, including a bracelet found near Portglenone and rings, from Monsignor O'Laverty's collection, supposed to have been recovered from the River Bann in 1848-9; beads, terminal ornaments (Lisnacannon, Rasharkin, Co. Antrim), buttons, a small cross, a complete bracelet, and portions of two others, all of jet; dumb-bell shaped beads of glass, possibly used as ear-rings; a large collection of beads, including 58 of glass, many decorated on the surface, others containing insets of red and yellow and spiral thread and knob ornament, 41 irregularly shaped beads of amber, all found in Co. Antrim. Exhibited by W. J. Knowles, *Fellow*.

Neolithic and Bronze Age weapons, including 2 early Neolithic large stone axes (Co. Limerick and Kinsale); later Neolithic large stone axe (Clogher, Co. Tyrone); series of copper (3); and bronze (8) axes, showing the evolution of the axe from the primitive form to the socketed celt; copper halberd (c. 1800-1600 B.C.); bronze sword (c. 1200 B.C.). Exhibited by Professor Lucas White King, C.S.I., *Fellow*.

Bronze sword. Exhibited by Lord Clonbrock, *Member*.

Collection including bronze spear-heads (5), bronze swords (2), bronze armlet, pin of La Tène period, pewter chalice, single decade rosary of silver and amber, "penal" crosses (3), silver seal with O'Kelly arms, handle in figure of a friar; seal of Archbishop Kelly, Tuam, silver spoons (6) Irish 18th century. Exhibited by T. B. Costello, M.D., *Member*.

Penannular bronze pin, ornamented and engraved, recently found in a sod of turf in Co. Kerry. Exhibited by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.

Collection of Stone axes and implements from New Zealand and Canada; tobacco boxes, Dutch; snuff-boxes, English; Irish 18th century embroidered waist-coats (3) and embroidered quilt; shagreen watch-case owned by Henry Grattan. Exhibited by John Cooke, *Vice-President*.

Bronze pin, discovered in Corr bog, Co. Cavan, 1917; case for book-shrine; drawings of antiquities as a suggestion for wall charts in schools. Exhibited by Rev. J. B. Meehan, P.P., *Member*.

Gold fibula engraved with (late?) characters illustrated in Vallancey's *Collectanea*: gold ball, one of a set, found near the River Shannon about 1830. Exhibited by H. J. B. Clements, *Member*.

"The Aghadoe Crosier." Exhibited by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Kerry, *Member*.

Bronze Crucifix figure, continental, 17th century, found near Bray. Lent by Rev. R. F. Colahan, P.P, Bray.

Collection of James II. gun-money; Irish XVIII and XIX cent. tokens and coins; Rush-light holder, Co. Meath; Conveyance, 18 June, 1718, from the Corporation of Dublin to John Faulkner of a lot at North Lots, with map attached; printed Case of the Protestant Traders of Dublin, presented to the Irish House of Commons, 1709, showing the names of the Masters and Wardens of the City Guilds; Bunting's Collection of Irish Music, 1809. Exhibited by E. J. French, *Fellow*.

Silver Mace, Minute-Book, 1661-87, and Original Charter, 1709, of the Corporation of Ardee; White-metal censer head; "penal" cross, 1726; '98 pike; 2 "Dane's pipes." Exhibited by Joseph T. Dolan, *Member*.

Collection of silver Volunteer medals (12); Volunteer cross-belt plates (12), brass and pewter silvered. Exhibited by Capt. S. McCance, A.S.C., *Member*.

MS. Copy of Keating's History of Ireland, 1723, formerly owned by John O'Donovan, with autographs of O'Donovan, O'Curry, Todd, and Connellan; collection of autograph letters; photographs of antiquities in Co. Westmeath. Exhibited by Thomas J. Shaw, *Member*.

Original School bill of Conn O'Neill; two large bound volumes of water-colour drawings of antiquities by W. F. Wakeman. Exhibited by F. J. Bigger, *Vice-President*.

Three coloured drawings of antiquities by Sir Samuel Ferguson; a collection of rubbings from brasses; large folio MS. Antiphonary on Vellum, with illuminated initials, Dominican XIV-XV cent. Exhibited by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., *Vice-President*.

Bedell's Bible, first editions; Ussher's "Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates," Dublin, 1639; three stone axes. Exhibited by Mrs. M. A. Hutton, *Fellow*.

Collection of early printed books in Irish; MS. containing part of an Irish version of Euclid's Elements and original Irish verses by John O'Donovan; Maps of the Four Provinces of Ireland, Amsterdam, c. 1680; Rocque's Map of Dublin in Sheets. Exhibited by Charles McNeill, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Brass powder measure, early 18th cent.; tortoise-shell and gold snuff-box; silk knitted purses with bead ornament and decorated tea-caddy (18th cent.); shagreen case of mathematical instruments. Exhibited by the Misses Warren, *Members*.

Miniature of Daniel O'Connell; playbill printed on white satin for O'Connell when attending as Lord Mayor an "Author's Night" at the Theatre Royal, Abbey Street, Dublin. Exhibited by Mrs. R. J. Best, *Member*.



THE JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND

SERIES VI, VOL. VIII

VOL. XLVIII



PART II

31 DECEMBER 1918

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1918

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OF IRELAND

(Formerly the Kilkenny Archaeological Association, and the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland)

List of the Volumes, showing the relation between the Consecutive Numbers and the Numbers of each of the Six Series ; also the Years for which each Volume was issued.

CONSECUTIVE NUMBER	NUMBER OF SERIES	YEARS
*I.	I.	1849, 1850, 1851.
II.	II.	1852, 1853.
*III.	III.	1854, 1855.
*IV.	I. 2nd Series,	1856, 1857.
V.	II.	1858, 1859.
*VI.	III.	1860, 1861.
VII.	IV.	1862, 1863.
VIII.	V.	1864, 1865, 1866.
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XV.	V.	1879, 1880, 1881, 1882.
XVI.	VI.	1883, 1884.
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XXX.	X.	1900.
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XXXIV.	XIV.	1904.
XXXV.	XV.	1905.
XXXVI.	XVI.	1906.
XXXVII.	XVII.	1907.
XXXVIII.	XVIII.	1908.
XXXIX.	XIX.	1909.
XL.	XX.	1910.
XLI.	I. 6th Series,	1911.
XLII.	II.	1912.
XLIII.	III.	1913.
XLIV.	IV.	1914.
XLV.	V.	1915.
XLVI.	VI.	1916.
XLVII.	VII.	1917.
XLVIII.	VIII.	1918.

The Volumes marked (*) are now out of print. Some of the remaining Volumes can be supplied to Members at the average rate of 10s. each. Odd Parts of some of the foregoing volumes can be supplied. The Quarterly Parts of the Fifth Series can be supplied to Members at 3s. each.

In order to assist Fellows and Members to obtain back numbers of the *Journal*, the Council have decided to offer the fifteen volumes from 1870-1884 at the greatly reduced price of £1 for the set.

THE JOURNAL

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1918

VOL. XLVIII, PART II

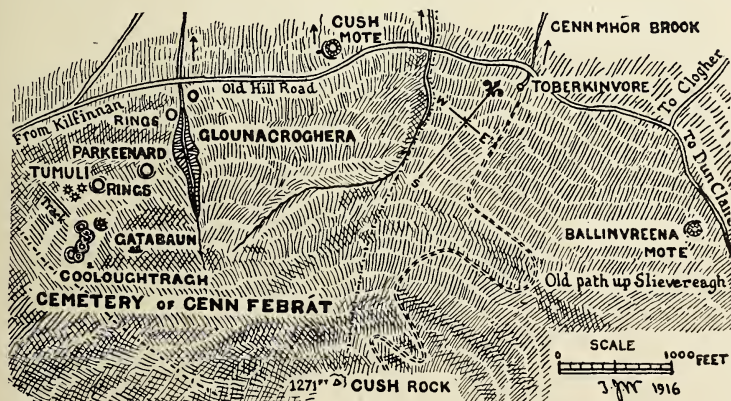
(VOL. VIII SIXTH SERIES—VOL. XLVIII CONSEC. SERIES)

TEMAIR ERANN, AN ANCIENT CEMETERY OF THE ERNAI ON SLIEVEREAGH, COUNTY LIMERICK

By T. J. WESTROPP, *President*

[Read 25 DECEMBER 1917]

THE identification and description of the recorded pagan cemeteries of Ireland have made but little progress; the only remains formerly



treated with any fulness were Newgrange (not the entire group of remains at "Brugh of the Boyne") and Usnech. Only very recently the group at Rath Croghan has been described. For

some years I extended my study of the Co. Limerick forts to the sepulchral remains, and found those on Slieveveagh, not far from Kilfinnan; but only after having planned and noted the group did I realise its traditional as well as its archaeological importance. Having described them in their latter aspect very fully in a paper published by the Royal Irish Academy,¹ I am desirous to put the matter in its traditional setting before our Society so that it may challenge study among the field workers of Ireland, to whom the publications of the Royal Irish Academy are less accessible than ours.

First, as to the identity of Sliab Riach. This familiar mountain stands out at right angles from the Ballyhoura range, and is well seen from three sides as one passes down the railway from Dublin to Cork, between the stations of Knocklong and Kilmallock. It has an outline like a sleeping lion, and three outstanding points; the north-west summit at the Benches, another over Cush to the north-west, and a third towards Kilfinnan to the south-west; a rounded flanker lies to the south-east, which I believe to be the "Mullach" of the early records.

I have implied in my paper in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy, rather than stated argumentatively, that the mountain is the Cenn Claire, Cenn Febrat and Sliab Cain of the early documents. This, after the publication of my paper, has been denied on the "authority" of O'Donovan, who stated that Sliab Claire was Duntrileague Hill and its dolmen the tomb of King Oilíoll (or Ailill) Aulom, King of Munster (about A.D. 180 to A.D. 234), the great legendary ancestor of the Princes of Eoganacht of Cashel, the Dál gCais, and ruling families of Munster in the fifth century.

I need hardly state here that for various reasons it seems probable that fairly trustworthy saga-history in Munster begins about A.D. 300 with Fer Corb and Mog Corb, while consistent legend begins with Oilíoll. His grandfather and father, Mog Neid and Mog Nuadat (Eogan Taidleach) are either without legend (Mog Neid's story is taken from that of Joseph, in the *Book of Genesis*), or with stories nearly pure romance, under which facts probably lurk in the case of Mog Nuadat, Oilíoll's father, the rival of Conn of the Hundred Battles, about A.D. 120 to 160. One basis of his story seems probable, and affects the legends here studied—that there were three ruling races in Munster: the Deirgthene, under Mog Neid (of the Iberian line); the Dairine, a pre-Milesian tribe, the later Corca Laegde, under Mac Niad

¹ Vol. xxxiii, p. 444.

(of the Ithian line); and an Irian line from Ulster, under Conaire, son of Mog Lama, whence the Muscraige tribes. Ptolemy's Map after A.D. 148 show us the Iouernoi and the Brigantes, the Ernai and Sil Breogain, in the south of Ireland, but unless the Darinói in Ulster be (as some have thought) the Deirgthene, or the Dairfhine, who, like the house of Conaire, migrated southward, Ptolemy omits them. However, in earlier legend the house of Oilioll Aulom claimed to be the kindred of Nia Segamain, the Maqi Mucoi Neta Segamonas of the Deisian Ogmíic inscriptions.¹

The tribes of Deda and the Ernai possessed an important cemetery on Cenn Febrat. The Deirgthene tribes buried at Oenach Clochair or Oenach Culi, which, despite dicta to the contrary, I see every reason to regard as the group of rings and tumuli, single and conjoined, at Clogher, near Knocklong (as first suggested by Mr P. J. Lynch), and not at Monasteranenagh, or Oenach Beg.

Now, first, as to Sliab Riach being Sliab Claire, denied by the many who follow O'Donovan as an infallible authority. O'Donovan's Ordnance Survey Letters of Co. Limerick were unusually hasty and incomplete² for this district. He does not describe the remains at Cush, the great Dun Claire, or the very remarkable ones at Clogher, Griston, or Knockainey, but at least he identified Slievereagh as Sliab (or Cenn) Claire. He found the fort Lis dun gClaire,³ and eventually realised its identity with the great legendary fort. He did not notice the survival of the name *Claire* in Knocklaura (Cnoclairy in 1655) on the ground. He says, in his happy instinct for guessing a true identification, that Ballinvrena⁴ Well, near Knocklaura, on the north slope of Slievereagh, called *Tobar Ceann Mór* (clearly from the great hill); "the mountain, from the northern face of which the stream gushes, is that called *Cenn Claire Abrad Sliebe Cain*. . . . Now the name is lost, and the mountain is called Sliab Riach."⁵ Had he further studied the documents he surely had not altered his views, but, most unfortunately, he was warped in this (as in other matters) by a desire to find mention of the great dolmens in our early literature. He read that Oilioll Aulom's grave was on the hill overhanging his fort, and so in later years he claimed Duntri-

¹ Pagan dedications are common in the Dal Cais pedigree—e.g., Mog Neid, Mog Nuadat, Mog Corb, Mog Ruith the druid, Mog Lama and Nia Segamain.

² He never corrected them; incomplete sentences and repetitions occur.

³ See note, *Book of Rights*, p. 92.

⁴ Ballinurenye, Aug. 1576 and 1590 (*Fiants Elizabeth*, Nos. 2873, 5517).

⁵ *O. S. Letters Co. Limerick*, vol. i (*MSS. R. I. Acad.*, 14 E 9), p. 209

league Hill, dolmen and fort to be these.¹ So also he altered his identification of Cenn Febrat with Sliab Riach² to Suide Finn, further up the Ballyhoura Pass,³ and (misfortune of misfortunes) these warped afterthoughts were published by him, and adopted into the *Onomasticon Goedelicum*. To clear away if possible, at least to leave no excuse for these serious mistakes I ask to lay these Notes before our Society. As to the dolmens, the notorious fact that, so far, no allusion to them has been found in early Irish literature is easily explained. The vast age of the monuments and a puzzled awe on that account from those who originated our earliest legends left them out of the tales. O'Donovan and his school were utterly ignorant of the Bronze Age and childishy credulous of the late euhemerist stories of the past before the founding of Emain—those who still follow him have not his excuse. The Ordnance Survey did not mark the monuments on the summit above Dun Claire, and O'Donovan's hasty passage through Coshlea left him no other means of information⁴ One evidence he had, but his theories blinded his eyes to the definite statement in the great Annals he had so carefully edited. He was often warped by theory: parallel cases may be cited where he identifies the Clochogle dolmen with the tomb of the murderers of St Cellach in the 7th century, and his identifications of Carn⁵ Feradaig (with Suide Finn and Finduine), and of the fort of Fergus with Caherdooneerish, or Carnmictail with Carnbower, or those of Oenach Carmain with Wexford, and Brugh with Stackallen, are notoriously wrong.

Now if Ceann Mór was the hill of Mog Ruith's Well at Balinvreena it is a natural name, but who would call the low hill of Duntrileague "the great Head" with the imposing Sliab Riach (over thrice its height) near it? *Acallam na Senorach*⁶ says that

¹ *Four Masters*, 1600, note, p. 1250, "Sliab Claire, a considerable Hill on which stands a remarkable cromlech, the tomb of Oilíoll Olum . . . to the east of the church of Duntrileague."

² Standish Hayes O'Grady (who knew the hills well) identifies Sliab Riach with Sliab Caoin (*Catalogue Irish MSS. Brit. Mus.*, p. 520) and with Cenn Febrat and Sliab Claire (*Silva Gadelica*).

³ Notes, *Annals Four Masters*, A.D. 186 and 1600. O'Huidhrin's *Topography*, note, 701.

⁴ *The Dublin University Magazine*, vol. xliii, p. 318, with its usual dogmatic assertion, says of the forts "all that were in existence at the time of the Ordnance Survey were accurately marked upon the Government maps." This is, of course, most inexcusably untrue.

⁵ Cf. *Silva Gadelica*, vol. ii, p. 66, and *O.S. Letters Co. Mayo*. R.I.A. 14 E 18, pp. 73/78 also *Journal*, vol. xxvii, p. 430 (H. T. Knox), for the impossible chronology.

⁶ I use O'Grady's translation in *Silva Gadelica*, vol. ii, comparing it with text in vol. i in certain cases.

St Patrick journeyed westward to Ardpatrick with Sliab Claire to the south, identifying it with Ceann Feabrat or Sliab Cain. In the very next paragraph¹ it tells of Duntrileague, or *Dún ar Sleib*. It is inconceivable that the author, with his careful topography and love for *alias* names, would have done this if he had not known that they were different hills. In the previous paragraph he says that Oilíoll Aulom died on the summit of Sliab Claire and Cormac Cass on Duntrileague, again marking the places as different. However, apart from this weighty argument, we have a clear statement which the "old school" must ignore or clear away. The *Four Masters* in 1600 tell how the unfortunate "Sugan Earl" of Desmond came by Aherloe on his way to Barnadearg² (at the pass south from Kilfinnan), passing "to the east of Sliab Claire." To reach the pass he had to go to the east of Sliab Riach but to the south of Duntrileague. How O'Donovan could append his note identifying Sliab Claire with the latter, to the most definite refutation of his views, says little for his critical care. In fact, he seems to have based his later views on a chaotic passage in a poem³ purporting to give the bounds of Cliu·Mail. There is nothing to fix Carn Feradaig, Ceann Abrat or Sliab Claire, so O'Donovan puts them all on the south border, while his other sources definitely stated that the first was on the north of the Dalcassian land. Had he not despised such authentic later documents as the Burke Rental of 1540-5⁴ and the great surveys, or noted that Cliu extended to Glin, Loch Derg and Temair Luachra⁵ he might have escaped misleading those too lax to think for themselves. The allegation that the application of the name Dun Claire to the fort on the east flank of Slievereagh is a mere invention is untrue. O'Donovan found the names Doonglaura and Lisdoonglar in use among the peasantry of 1840.⁶

So far we have not studied some very important sources: *Sanas Cormaic*, the *Tripartite Life of St Patrick* and the *Dind*

¹ *Ibid.* pp. 126-129.

² Identified with the southern mouth of the Ballyhoura pass on O.S. map of Co. Cork. This may be true, but the *Red road* runs south from Dun Claire, and perhaps Bearnadearg ran over the south end of Sliab Riach, while "Gloundarrig" (Gleann dearg) lies beside Glenlary. The rich red rocks of Sliab Riach (riach, "fuscus," cf. O'Sullivan Beare) naturally originated such names.

³ See Mr P. J. Lynch in *Journal, North Munster Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. i, p. 174.

⁴ Rental cited, *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xxvi, p. 88. O'Donovan gives Carnarry as *Cathair naraidhe*.

⁵ Luachair, Cliu and Muscraige are most vague terms. Luachair Deagaid reached to Glenlara (O'Donovan says to Killarney), but perhaps at Sliab Riach which lay in Curoi's territory (Battle of Mag Leana) Cliu was part of the land of Conaire of the Ernai (O'Huidhrin).

⁶ Capt. Whitlock, R.E., kindly sent me the extract from the "Name Book." Dr Douglas Hyde found "Dun Claire" in use in a folk-tale at Knockainey.

Shenchas of Cenn Febrat. *Sanas Cormaic* (p. 35) derives Claire from Cliu Aire, the top of the ridge of Cliach. The lesser rounded hill of Duntrileague is far less likely than the dominant ridge of Sliab Riach to be here intended. The *Life* says that St Patrick "desired to remain *beside Clar* at the Rath of Corbre and Broccan," and "he left Coeman of Cella Rath there."¹ Kilnarath is usually identified with a place, far from where the saint was travelling, in Co. Tipperary (any similar name did well enough for an old-school identification), but there was a church at Sliab Riach to correspond. The charter,² granted by Prince John to the Abbey of De Magio (or Monasteranenagh) about 1180, has these words: "to Imelach Dregingi (Emlygrennan) and so to Kilnarath, as the Saimer (Morning Star) runs from it." Emlygrennan extends to Sliab Riach and the "Morning Star" runs round its foot. Beside one of the source streams of the river, on the slope, is Laraghlaw, or Temple na law, Church, and within the river loop is the mote of Glenbroghaun, or Gleann Brochain,³ evidently the fort of Broccan. Elsewhere Cairbre Musc, two centuries earlier, was granted land from Cenn Febrat northward, perhaps including Rath Corbre.

The Dind Shenchas⁴ gives (as we shall see) a careful list agreeing with the remains of Sliab Claire of the monuments on Cenn Febrat, and gives the stream near Cush. It implies that all these were visible, but names nothing to the north-east or east of the mountain. It then enumerates the peaks visible, as Cend Febrat, Cend Cuirrig, Cend Claire and Cend Aife. Few doubt that Cend Febrat is the north-west peak over the end of the Ballyhoura (Bealach Febrat) Pass near Kilfinnan; *Cend Aife* is evidently Duntrileague or Deerpark Hill, at whose foot is *Gleann Aife*, now Gleneefy; *Cend Cuirrig*⁵ is probably the bold brow from Glennacrogghery and Cush, to the west of Ballinvreena, and *Cend Claire* the dominating peak above "Lisdoon gClaire," and Knocklaura (Cnoc gClaire), which rises 1530 feet above the sea, and on whose summit is a crescent enclosure,⁶ very probably that regarded in the *Agallamh* as the tomb of Oilioll Aulom.

Lastly, most important modern sources, the Down and Civil

¹ Ed. Whitley Stokes, *Rolls Series*, p. 201.

² Sweetman's *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. i, p. 22.

³ *O.S. Letters Co. Limerick*, vol. i (*MSS., R. I. Acad.*, 4 E 9, p. 211), "Gleann Bruachain," says O'Donovan.

⁴ Metrical Dind Shenchas (E. Gwynn, *Todd Lecture Series*, vol. x, pp. 230-1, verse 70).

⁵ Certainly not the Cend Cuirrig, far out of sight, south-eastward from the Galtees.

⁶ *Journal North Munster Archaeological Soc.*, vol. ii, p. 5, and further information given me by the late Dr George Fogerty, R.N.

Surveys of 1655, support this identification.¹ The Down Survey gives "Cnocklairy" (Cnoc gClaire), the Civil Survey "Cnocklarhy," the modern Knocklara (locally, Knocklaura), like Doon-glaura. Slievreagh is there divided as "Cnocklary Mountain" and "Moorestown Mountain," near Kilfinnan; evidently the two "heads" of Cnoc gClaire and Cenn Febrat. The name group from the record agrees equally well with Sliab Riach. We have Cnoc—, Cenn—, Sliab—, Mullach— and Mullach Cinn Claire and Dun (or Lisdún) gClaire; Glenbrochain and Rath Brochain; Glennaree to the east and Treada na Riog to the west of the mountain; showing its connexion with ancient royalty. One late mention of Glenlary and Killiara (or Kilnarath) in 1660² I may cite in addition.

It is very easy for critics to say, "O'Donovan and all the great antiquarians are against you," while the first contradicts himself and the others follow him, but it is apparently not so easy to give authority for their belief. O'Donovan wavered, and then (a miracle of faith as great in its way as St Patrick's removal of the mountain in the same pass in the old legend) removed Cenn Febrat to Suide Finn. The pass so opened was visible from the site of the future church of St Patrick at Ardpatrik, and gave a view of a lake, doubtless the marshy hollow which the Lubach stream has drained, below Kilfinnan. The view down the pass at Suide Finn and Glen Oisin is not visible from the church, being round an angle of the hills. The "seat" of St Patrick was certainly not Suide Finn. It was on Cenn Febrat of Sliab Cain,³ above where three glens met above a lake, Finninis, it was called Osmetal, and had three mounds of the Tuatha Dé Danann, on which men feared to sit, but the saint sat on them. He saw a hill fort on his left, and passed it going to Ardpatrik, which lay to the west of the lake⁴ The site is evidently the three tumuli at Cush, on the slope of Cenn Febrat, and the hill fort the "Caher of Mortellstown." The marsh and pool between this and Kilfinnan was the Lake.

The poem in the Dind Shenchas⁵ (of which the prose is an im-

¹ D. S. Map No. 59; *C.S. Coshlea Barony* (vol. xxv, 1 B 11), pp. 5, 6, 7, 15.

² *Act of Settlement*, Roll xviii, Car II, pars. 6, facie, No. 7. The *Elizabethan Faints* do not give the hill names.

³ I was also told that "*Clair* being a plain," any hill might be called Sliab Claire"; but I find mention of only two hills so called—one in Westmeath and one in Co. Limerick. Sanas Cormaic (ed. Stokes, p. 35) derives Claire from Clui Aire and defines it as the top of the ridge of Clui.

⁴ *S. G.*, vol. ii, pp. 118-123; vol. i, pp. 109-114. O'Grady unfortunately interpolates "Slievreagh" in his translation, the original being only Sliab Cain.

⁵ *S. G.*, vol. ii, p. 123.

⁶ Metrical Dind Shenchas (Ed. E. Gwynn) Todd Lecture Series, vol. x, pp. 226-233.

perfect abstract) was written by Fland mac Raith (an otherwise unknown bard, whose father and also his grandfather, Eachtighern, are given in the ancient genealogies of Dal gCais). He was living about A.D. 980-1010, in the reign of King Brian. Having come "one early morning over Cend Febrat of cool flowers" he had a vision, in which he was shown "every *sidh* that is at Cend Febrat." He mentions "hazel-set Mullach Cuillen," the peak of Cenn Cuirrig (certainly not the place of the latter name far away in Waterford) of a later poem; and the *ferta* or graves on the *dunad* of Cend Febrat, "set in due order." The grave of Cain, son of Derg Dualach,¹ from whom Sliab Cain is called: the lonely grave of Erc of Irluachair (in western Co. Limerick), on the northern flank of the slope; the grave of Garban, son of Dedad, to the east, not far from the tomb of Dubthach's wife; southward on the slope is the grave of Lugaid Laigde; then the tombs of three women (really four): the wife of Daire, with Eithne, Maer and Mugain "side by side on the great hill;" "east of them, on the mount, is the grave of Dodera . . . not far from Cend Febrat"—i.e., below the peak. The well "without a pit and never failing," above the bed of Lugaid, by the Dun of Dubthach, to the north-east, "on it rest virtues and solemn spells." He then mentions the Tuatha Dé and the "branch" of the druids² at Cend Febrat, "noble" above the class in general, and enumerates the peaks Cend Febrat, Cend Cuirrig, Cend Claire and Cend Aife, which was named after Aife, wife of Claire.

Now, taking all the indications that show we are to look at the hill from the north-west, we find that the monuments closely correspond to the poem. The grave of Cain to the right and Erc's grave on the north slope may be the motes of Ballinvreena and Cush. The tomb (fert) of Garban, son of Dedad, lay to the east, and near that of Dubthach's wife, and to the south the *fertan* of Lugaid Laigde. These may be the rings of Glennacroghera stream and Parkeenard. The tombs of "the one and the three women"³

¹ Cf. *Annals Four Masters*, p. 2119, A.D. 1599. Essex marched from Kilmallock "southward towards Cenn Febrat of the mountain of Caoin son of Dearg nDualach."

² They probably handed on the rich mass of evidently pagan legend from Oilíoll Aulom to Enna Airgthech (a few years before St Patrick's mission) to the bardic historians of Cashel. The silence after Eanna probably implies some check from Christianity.

³ It is the most complex group of conjoined rings known to me, four of the original type and a later annexe. Groups of three conjoined rings are only known to me on Knockainey and Doonakonna near Barna Hill Station, both in Co. Limerick, and a near equivalent at Killulla, Co. Clare. Elsewhere only two rings conjoin, as at the Oenach sites at Monasteranenagh and Clogher Hill and other places over Ireland. Disc-barrows of the early Roman period in Britain yielded the remains and ornaments of women. This strangely corroborates the legend of MacCraith.

are evidently "the mote of Cooloughtragh," three disc-barrows "side by side," as the poem requires; and the fourth conjoined with them at their north-west segment; the fourth is evidently later or very different design, an unmistakable annexe. On the mount up the hill was "Dodera's grave, "not far from the peak," possibly at the two stones of Gatabaun. The stream, flowing down the Glounnacroghera, "not a pit," is evidently that near the graves of Lugaid and Dubthach; these are possibly the rings to either side of the gully of Glounnacroghera.

Who were these people regarded as worthy of such notice and when were they alleged to have lived? We can answer in many cases if the legends be reliable. The traditions were evidently clearly remembered on the site at the close of the 10th century.¹ It will be remembered that the ancestors of the Munster tribes included the gods Lug, the Gaulish Lugus, Nuada Argetlamh, the British Nudens silver arm, and the goddess Dergthene or Macha.² Dedad and Deichead (Maqi Mucoi Deceddas), were probably gods; they gave their names to lakes—Deda to Killarney Lake (Loch Deda), the other to Loch Deicheat.³ Febra was brother to Dedad; Garban, son of the latter, Claire and Aife were husband and wife, so it is very probable that they, Aine of Knockainey, and Cliu, who gave his name to Cliu Mhail and the Galtees (Crotta Cliach, Sliab gCroit and Dun gCroit), were the gods of the mountains, and far older than their legendary period. Finn was eighth in descent from Deda, Dedad, or Dedu, who was thus placed in the late first century. Dodera, or Dadera, was druid (in later versions *druth* or jester), and friend of Lugaid Mac Con, son of Mac Niad, one of the protagonists of the battles of Cenn Febrat, A.D. 186, and Magh Mucrama, A.D. 195. Lugaid Laigde⁴ was of the early second century, and beheaded King Art at the battle of Mucrama. Hé was possibly grandfather of Lugaid Mac Con, and at times confused with him; some even said that he was Mac Niad, Mac Con's father.⁵

So far I have no data for Cain and Aife, but the latter was possibly Aife, sister of Aine of Cnoc Aine, one of the most interesting

¹ The legends connecting Crimthann Nia Nair with Temair Luachra and a fort on Cenn Febrat have nearly perished, so indeed has much of the Curoi saga to judge from bare allusions.

² See a subsequent paper, *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, xxxiii., pp. 127-170.

³ Cf. MacNeill, *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xxvii, pp. 334/339, vol. xxxiii, p. 448, with *New Ireland Review*, vol. xxvi, p. 132 *sq.* The Fer Dechet and Ui Mac Deicheadh of the Ciarrhaighe descend from Deched; he also gives his name to a mountain and a glen.

⁴ His legends of very different periods lack cohesion.

⁵ Corca Laide (*Miscellany of Celtic Society*), pp. 5/9. The Ui Driscoll descended from Lugaid, son of Ith, son of Breogan, so presumably they were *Brigantes*, as in Ptolemy's map in the South of Ireland.

family of gods,¹ children and relations of the Tuatha Dé, from Usnech. An Aine, daughter of Gallian, went by torchlight with Dubthach in the "sleep song" of Grainne over Diarmuid: were these the Aine and Dubthach of south-eastern Co. Limerick?

Now it will be noted that, except Deda himself and Curoi Mac Daire, Macraith, son of Flann (about A.D. 990), mentions in the cemetery on Cenn Febrat (which I have identified with that at Cush) the graves of nearly every outstanding person of the early Clann Dedad Ernai; Febra, the brother, and Garban the son of Deda; the tribal eponymus, Lugaid Laigde, of the Corca Laighde; the famous Dodera, jester or druid of Oilíoll Aulom and partizan of Lugaid Maccon, at the battle of Febrat; Erc of Ir Luachair and Eithne, daughter of Lugaid Mac Daire, the sister of Mac Niadh and aunt of Lugaid Mac Con. So there can be no question as to its being the chief cemetery of the Ernai. The "Tract on the Cemeteries" tells us that "The Clan Dedat, *i.e.*, the race of Conaire and the Ernai, buried at Temair Erann; the men of Munster, *i.e.*, the Dergthene, at Oenach Cúli." There can, therefore, be little doubt that the first lay on Slieveveagh at Ballinveena and Cush as the second certainly lay at Clogher near Knocklong, the *Oenach* of Cuil, wife of the god Nechtan.

No one who has "felt the magic of the west in his blood" and the grandeur of the Ballyhoura hills with their wide views can fail to understand the spirit which (a world-wide feeling) brought down the gods on to their summits and laid the deceased human heroes (even if deified by their descendants)² on the flanks of that "holy hill." The whole divine history of Ireland has yet to be reconstructed³ from the broken legends of the Tuatha Dé Danann, but, when it is collected, we do not doubt that Cenn Febrat will prove to be the Olympus of the tribes in northern Co. Cork and southern Co. Limerick. So Slievenamann was the "holy hill" of the Deirgthene tribes in southern Co. Tipperary.

¹ See my notes, *Proc. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 480 and vol. xxxiv, p. 47, for them and the legends of Mac Con and Dodera.

² If the actual second and third century Ernai buried there they may have placed the names of the hill gods among their ancestors.

³ A study of the case of Aine and her family at Knockainy has since been published by the Royal Irish Academy. *Proceedings* vol. xxxiv, p. 47; pp. 165-8.

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS OF THE NORTHERN PORTION OF CORK COUNTY

(Continued from Vol. XLVII, p. 164)

By J. P. CONLON, M.A., *Member*

PARISH OF INCHIGEELA.

195. *Derryriordane Dolmen*.—This dolmen, which is commonly known as Bord a' Riogh (Boardaree), is at the foot of Douce mountain, that mountain being to the west, Shehy mountain being south, and a valley bounded by high hills running to the east.

This is a very fine monument. It has two capstones; the highest part of the dolmen is where the two capstones meet. It lies east and west, the opening being at the western end. The eastern capstone is 8 feet 2 inches long, and 8 feet 4 inches broad; the western one is 4 feet 1 inch long, and 7 feet 5 inches broad. The terminal stone which supports the capstone is 2 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 6 inches wide. The opening is 2 feet 8 inches high, and 2 feet 4 inches wide.

(This dolmen is marked " Boardaree " in the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 92. It is mentioned by Borlase in *Dolmens of Ireland*, being No. 29 in his Dolmens of West Muskerry.)

196. *Derryvacorneen Dolmen*.—This dolmen is on an elevated moor about two and a half miles south of the village of Ballingeary. The Kealvaughmore Ogham Stone is on a hill one mile to the north-east, but is not visible from the dolmen. Three miles due south is Shehy Mountain—the highest peak in this part of the county. A couple of miles to the south-west is Douce Mountain, at the foot of which is another dolmen (No. 195). Hills are to be seen on all sides. The people of the locality know this dolmen by the name of Bord a' Riogh (Boardaree).

This monument lies S.E. and N.W., the opening being at the north-western end. There is but one capstone, and this slopes down from the opening to the terminal stone. A fragment of the south-eastern corner of the capstone measuring 4 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 6 inches has been broken off, and is leaning against the structure. Dimensions:—Capstone, 7 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide; opening, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide; terminal stone, 3 feet wide and 26 inches high.

This dolmen is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map,

No. 80. It is described by Borlase in *Dolmens of Ireland*, being No. 15 in his *Dolmens of West Muskerry*. He says that Windele calls it "Bordaree."

197. *Gortafludig Dolmen*.—There is a ridge of hills on the northern side of the River Lee between the lake of Gougane Barra and the village of Ballingeary. On the southern slope of this ridge, about one and a half miles east of the lake, and overlooking the high road running from Ballingeary to the lake, is the above-named dolmen. It is partly covered with a growth of weeds. Stones and weeds are dumped on it also by those who cultivate the soil around. The cavity is partly filled with such stones.

The dolmen lies from east to west, the opening being at the east end. It has two capstones at present, but from the position of some standing stones there may have been a third capstone formerly. I could not, however, be certain of this, owing to the badly-kept state of the place. The second (or western) capstone is partly supported by the eastern one. The first capstone is 6 feet 4 inches long, of which 1 foot 11 inches is concealed by the second capstone, and is 4 feet 5 inches wide. The second capstone is 5 feet 2 inches long and 6 feet 11 inches wide.

This dolmen is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 80. It is locally known as Tuama an Mhinistre—the Minister's Tomb. Windele calls it this name also. It is illustrated and described by Borlase in *Dolmens of Ireland*, being No. 14 of his *Dolmens of West Muskerry*.

(When trying to find out who the "Minister" was, I was told by an old man that a minister of the days long ago, when the people were all pagans, was burned there. He also said that some people were buried there in the "bad times.")

198. *Keamcorravooly Dolmen (No. I)*.—This is on the same ridge as the Gortafludig dolmen, at a distance of about one mile to the east, and overlooking the village of Ballingeary. There is a high peak between the two dolmens. Hills surround the dolmen on all sides.

This dolmen forms a rectangle. The cavity is clear of stones or rubbish. Stones are scattered around outside. There are two capstones, each about 6 inches thick, of which one has fallen to the ground on one side. That to the west (which rests on the ground on one side) is 4 feet 6 inches in maximum length and 5 feet 7 inches wide. The eastern capstone is a rectangular slab 3 feet 4 inches long and 3 feet 10 inches wide. The opening, which is to the west, is of triangular shape, owing to the partly-fallen capstone. Its greatest width is 2 feet 5 inches and greatest height 2 feet 3 inches.

This dolmen is not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 80, and Borlase does not mention it.

199. *Keamcorravooly Dolmen* (No. II).—This monument is about two hundred yards north of the Keamcorravooly dolmen, No. I, and is visible from it. It is in a good state of preservation. It is of a different shape from the No. I dolmen, for whereas that is rectangular, this is wedge-shaped. This is also much larger and has a double row of standing stones on each side.

The capstones, of which there are two, have an average thickness of 5 inches. The opening, which is at the western end, is 3 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 6 inches high.

The western capstone is 5 feet 4 inches long and 7 feet wide. It rests behind on the eastern capstone. The eastern capstone is 7 feet 6 inches long (exposed upper surface) and 6 feet wide. For a length of 1 foot 10 inches this capstone is covered by the other. The terminal stone is 2 feet 4 inches high and 3 feet 1 inch long. On top of it there is a small stone about 4 inches high, which supports the capstone.

This dolmen is called "Giant's Grave" in the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 80. It is illustrated and described by Borlase, being No. 13 in his *Dolmens of West Muskerry*. He pronounces it to be an excellent example of structures of the wedge-shaped type. It is locally called *Uaigh an Fhathaigh* (i.e., the Giant's Grave).

200. *Derrynagree Alignment*.—These stones are in a hollow about midway between the Derryvacorneen dolmen and the Derryriordane dolmen. Near by is a small fort lined with stone. This fort is 12 yards in diameter, and is in a very good state of preservation. Shehy mountain is visible to the south.

There are four stones in the alignment. Dimensions:—A, 2 feet 3 inches high, 2 feet broad, and 11 inches thick. (It is not fixed in the ground, but rests against B.) B, 5 feet 3 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches broad, a few inches thick. C, 3 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 5 inches broad, 19 inches thick, 3 feet 11 inches from B; D, which has fallen, 3 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 11 inches broad, 8 inches thick, 3 feet 10 inches from C.

201. *Kealvaughmore Ogham Stone*.—This stone is about a mile and a half south of the village of Ballingeary, at the opposite side of the River Lee. It is situated on a hill from which the River Lee can be plainly seen flowing in the valley towards Inchigeela. The Derryvacorneen dolmen is on a hill about three-quarters of a mile away in a south-westerly direction, but is not visible. Douce mountain is farther away to the south-west. Shehy mountain is visible to the south.

The stone is 4 feet 4 inches high, 1 foot 2 inches broad, 8 inches thick. It has Ogham letters on one angle, but the characters are not distinct. The first letter is at a height of 3 feet 6 inches and the last is at a distance of 6 inches from the top of the stone.

According to Macalister, Vol III, p. 160, the letters are:—ASSiCONa. See also Brash, p. 168.

202. *Bawnatemple Gallán*.—This gallán is about two and a half miles to the north-west of the village of Ballingeary. It is a very remarkable stone, being 19 feet 9 inches high, 4 feet wide, and 19 inches thick. Mountains surround it to the north and west. About one mile to the east are the ruins of the old church of Aghris. In the neighbourhood are several forts having souterrains. On the ridge of hills to the south are the Keamcorravooly dolmens and the Gortafudig dolmens. That part of the River Lee known as Loch Allua is visible away to the south-east.

(A piece was broken off one of the edges a few feet from the ground some years ago. It was struck with a sledge by a man living near the place who was suffering from delusions at the time.)

A couple of hundred yards away from the above gallán, and fixed in the wall at the right side of the road leading to it, is a stone which has curious markings on its outer face. These markings appear to be very old. The stone itself is a kind of sandstone. It is 24 inches long and 15 inches wide.

203. *Gortafudig Galláns (A, B, C)*.—On the hill to the east of Gougane Barra is the townland called Gortafudig. In this townland is a dolmen, already described. In the same townland, and not far from the lake, are three galláns. A is 5 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 11 inches wide, and 9 feet 6 inches in girth. B, which is close by, is 5 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches thick, and 10 feet 9 inches in girth. C, which is also near, is 4 feet high, 1 foot 9 inches wide, and 10 inches thick.

204. *Scrahanmore Gallán*.—This gallán is on the elevated moor between Keamcorravooly and lake Gougane Barra, near the junction of the roads leading from the Gortafudig and Keamcorravooly dolmens. It is 4 feet high, 2 feet 8 inches wide, and 9 inches thick.

PARISH OF KILNAMARTERY

205. *Cools Galláns*.—About one and a half miles west of the Carrigaphooa gallán there is a place called Mons, where a branch road goes off to the south-west and passes over the River Sullane. About one and a half miles from the Sullane bridge along this branch road there is a cross of four roads. One of these roads leads south-eastwards to Kilnamartery Roman Catholic Chapel. In a

field adjoining this road on the left, and at a distance of two fields from the cross-roads, are two galláns. Hills are to be seen on all sides. A is 5 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet 8 inches broad, 2 feet 4 inches thick. B is 4 feet 8 inches high, 4 feet 2 inches broad, 1 foot 8 inches thick. They are 5 feet 2 inches apart.

206. *Caherdaha Galláns* (*Cathair Daithi* = *Dathi's Fort*).—These galláns are just inside the wall at the right of the road when going from the previous galláns (Cools) to Kilnamartery Roman Catholic Church. They are on top of a hill about one hundred and fifty yards from the church. Forty yards from the stones in a direction opposite to the church is a fort (*Cathair Daithi*?). The church, galláns and fort lie in a line east and west. A is 7 feet high, 3 feet 2 inches broad, 11 inches thick. B (partly covered by grass) is 1 foot 9 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches broad, 3 feet 4 inches thick. They are 3 feet 4 inches apart.

(About a quarter of a mile from the above, at the other side of the church, there is on an eminence a very large stone which stands out boldly against the sky.)

207. *Cloheena Wood Alignment of Stones*.—One mile west of the Cools galláns is a place marked on the Ordnance Survey Map as Cloheena Wood. Between the wood and the road is a field in which are three galláns—visible from the road. They stand on marshy ground. Two of them are standing, the third is prostrate and is surrounded with ferns, furze, and grass. There are several other stones lying around, so that it is possible that there was formerly here a stone circle. A is 2 feet high, 1 foot 6 inches broad, 11 inches thick. B is 3 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches broad, 11 inches thick, 4 feet 10 inches from A. C (prostrate) is 5 feet 8 inches long, 3 feet 5 inches broad, 2 feet 4 inches thick, 4 feet 1 inch from B.

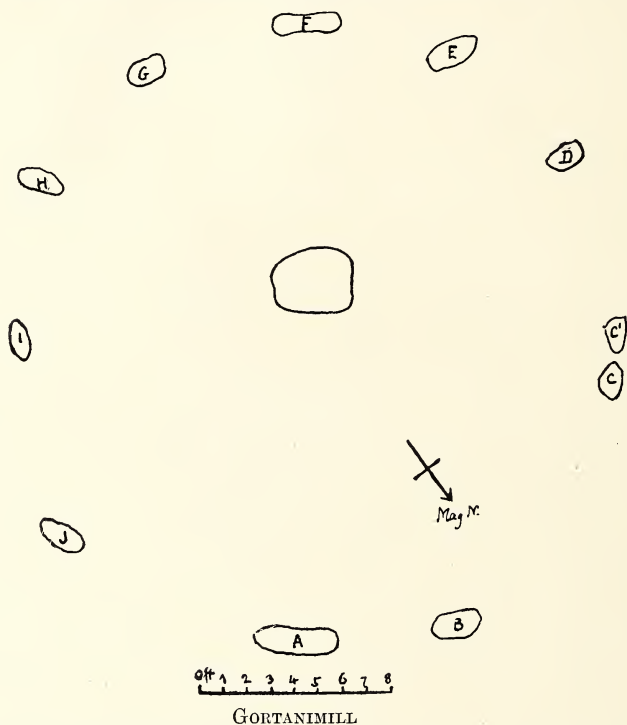
208. *Derryfineen Gallán*.—There is a gallán in a field adjoining the road, running westwards from the little village of Reananerre. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the village. Hills are around on three sides. On the fourth, the eastern side, the land stretches away as far as the eye can see.

The stone is reddish in colour, and is over 10 feet high, 3 feet 9 inches broad, 11 inches thick.

209. *Gortanimill Stone Circle*.—This circle is about one mile and a half north of the Roman Catholic Church of Reananerre, and about one hundred yards to the right of the road leading from the church. It is not visible from the road owing to the large rocks which intervene.

The circle is 25 feet in diameter, and is composed of eleven stones. There is a large white stone in the middle of the circle.

The compass-needle from stone G through the middle stone to B points due north. The land slopes down to the north and rises to the south. Dimensions :—A is 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches wide, 8 inches thick, 8 feet 4 inches from J. B is 2 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet wide, 1 foot 2 inches thick, 4 feet from A. C is 1 foot



7 inches high, 2 feet 7 inches wide, 11 inches thick, 10 feet 10 inches from B. C1 is 2 feet high, 2 feet wide, 1 foot 1 inch thick, 3 inches from C. D is 2 feet 1 inch high, 1 foot 3 inches wide, 10 inches thick, 6 feet 8 inches from C1. E is 1 foot 5 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch thick, 5 feet 5 inches from D. F is 1 foot 1 inch high, 3 feet 1 inch wide, 10 inches thick, 4 feet from E. G is 1 foot 5 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches wide, 1 foot 3 inches thick, 4 feet 8 inches from F. H is 1 foot 8 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 8 inches thick, 5 feet 7 inches from G. I (fallen) is 3 feet long, 1 foot 8 inches wide, 10 inches thick, 4 feet 6 inches from H. J is 2 feet 7 inches high, 2 feet wide, 9 inches thick, 6 feet 8 inches from I.

The middle stone is 13 feet 4 inches from A.

PARISH OF BALLYVOURNEY

210. *Glebe Ogham Stones*.—Near the village of Ballyvourney is the ruined church and holy well of Saint Gobnat. About half-a-mile from the well, at the opposite side of the road, is Saint Abban's grave, in the heart of a wood. Over the grave is a low pile of stones, on top of which is a bullán. Around the pile three stones are standing. These stones have Ogham characters on them.

A is 3 feet 10 inches high, 9 inches wide, and 7 inches thick, 9 feet from C. B is 3 feet 7 inches high, 10 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, 4 feet 2 inches from A. C is 3 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 4 inches wide, and 4 inches thick, 5 feet 11 inches from B.

(The characters on the stones, according to Macalister, Vol. III, p. 154, are:—

LITUBIRI MAQI qEcIA

VAITeLiA

LACAVAGNI

(See also Brash, p. 153; Ferguson, p. 101.)

Rounds are still paid at the grave.

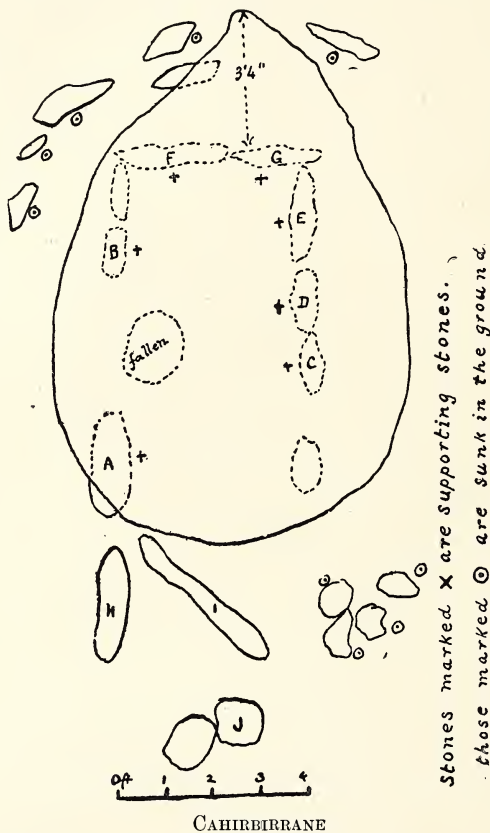
PARISH OF CLONDROHID

211.—*Caherbirrane Dolmen*.—There is a cross-roads about two miles from Carriganima on the main road leading from Macroom to Carriganima. In a field just at the cross, and at the left side when travelling from Macroom, are two fine galláns, visible from the road. At the opposite side of the road from the galláns, in a very marshy spot, is the dolmen. It is visible from the road. Windele says it was called "Boardeen," but this name is unknown to the people now. They have no name for the dolmen.

It has only one capstone, of irregular shape. The total length of the capstone from east to west is 11 feet. Its greatest breadth is 7 feet 2 inches. The opening is at the west end, and the height at the opening is 2 feet 7 inches, and its breadth is 3 feet 5 inches. There are two terminal stones on which the capstone rests. The height at the terminal stones is 1 foot 10 inches. The capstone rests on three supports at the southern side, and on two at the northern.

A (supporting stone in plan) is 2 feet 10 inches long and 11 inches thick. A and B are 2 feet 8 inches apart, but a stone between them appears to have fallen inwards (shown on plan). B is 1 foot long. C is 11 inches long. It touches D, which is 1 foot 1 inch long. D and E are 2 inches apart. E is 1 foot 8

inches long. F and G are the terminal stones: they touch each other. C is 2 feet 3 inches from the opening. H is 10 inches away from A. It is 2 feet 4 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches long, 8 inches thick. I is 11 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches long, a couple of inches thick. Its end farthest from A is 2 feet 6 inches away from the capstone. J is 1 foot 1 inch away from I, and stands in a leaning position.



position. It is 3 feet 7 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches broad, 10 inches thick. K touches J, and likewise stands in a leaning position. It is 2 feet high, 2 feet broad, 1 foot thick.

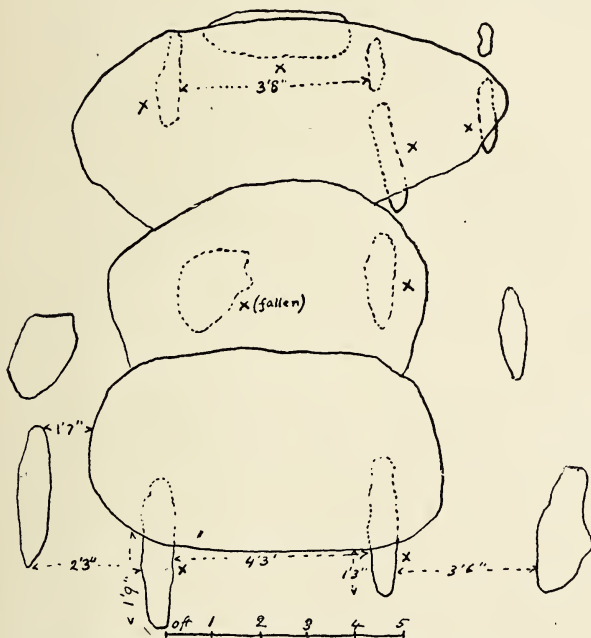
(Borlase, *Dolmens of Ireland*, Vol. I, p. 18.)

Marked "Cromlech" in the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 59.

212. *Carrigonirtane Dolmen*.—There is a high mountain ridge between the glen known as Clashmaguire and the valley of the Foherish river. A high peak in the south of this ridge is known as Killmountain; farther north is Cabragh, and farther north still

and nearly opposite the village of Carriganima is Carrigonirtane. On the southern slope of this peak, but near the summit, is a dolmen. Almost all the Cabragh galláns are visible from it, and are due south of it. There is a great tract of land on all sides, except the north, to be seen from it. Musheramore stands out clearly to the north-east.

The dolmen extends east and west, the opening being at the west. There is a double row of standing stones on each side.



Stones marked X are actual supports

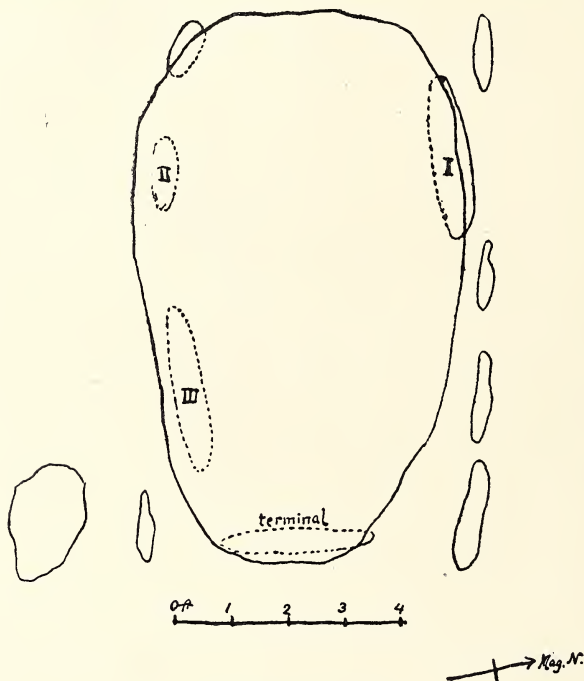
CARRIGONIRTANE

There are three capstones, of which the one at the opening partly rests on the middle one, and this, in turn, partly rests on the third.

The total length of the capstones is 11 feet 3 inches, of which the first (that at the opening) is 4 feet 3 inches, the second 3 feet 7 inches, and the third 3 feet 5 inches. The first is 7 feet 4 inches broad, the second is 6 feet 9 inches, and the third 8 feet 10 inches. The average thickness of the capstones is about 8 inches. The opening is 3 feet 8 inches high, and 4 feet 3 inches wide, which narrows behind to 3 feet 8 inches.

The supports of the first capstone are a stone (of the internal lines) on each side, and the second capstone behind. The supports

of the second capstone were similarly two stones of the internal lines, of which that to the left has fallen, and the third capstone behind. The third capstone rests on a stone of the internal and a stone of the external row on the right, and on two stones of the internal row on the left. There were four standing stones in each internal row, of which one, as mentioned, has fallen. The third capstone does not now rest on the terminal stone, but may at one time have done so; for the fall of the second capstone, owing to



LACKADUV DOLMEN

the collapse of its left hand support, may have caused the third capstone to tilt off the terminal stone.

The positions of the stones are indicated on the diagram. Some stones are now missing from the left external row, but there are several stones strewn within the dolmen and behind the terminal stone.

213. *Lackaduv Dolmen (No. I)* (*Leaca Dubh* = the Black Hill-side).—Across the road from the Scrahanard dolmen and about three fields in from the road on hilly, marshy ground, is this dolmen. It is in fairly good condition. The old people call it "The Bealick."

The terminal stone is about 2 feet 9 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches high. The capstone does not rest on the terminal stone, but on a small stone 4 inches high placed on the terminal stone. The stone marked " I " on the diagram is at the left of the opening. It is out of the perpendicular. The capstone rests on it. The stone marked " II " supports the capstone. It is 1 foot 2 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches high. The stone marked " III " is 2 feet 11 inches long and 1 foot 6 inches high. This does not support the capstone. The position of other stones is indicated on the diagram. The capstone is 9 feet 9 inches in length and 5 feet 10 inches in breadth.

214. *Lackaduv Dolmen* (No. II).—This dolmen is in a ploughed field not far from the last, and about a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Cappeen Cross. It was discovered about three or four years ago. The farmer on whose land it is decided to remove a pile of stones off one of his fields. After removing some of them he came on the dolmen. He proceeded no further with the work, so that the dolmen is surrounded with stones on all sides—the top alone being visible.

The capstone is roughly 6 feet long by 5 feet 6 inches wide. (Not mentioned by Borlase. I have not seen any reference to it anywhere.)

Not marked on the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 59.

215. *Scrahanard Dolmen* (*Screathan Ard* = an exposed bleak, unsheltered place).—This is in a field adjoining the road to the right (when going to Macroom). It is plainly visible from the road, being on a high mound in the field.

The terminal stone has a number of scratched marks on its inside face. On the stone adjoining it are a few marks of the same character. Dimensions:—Capstone is 7 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. Terminal stone is 3 feet 4 inches high, 5 feet 8 inches long, 5 or 6 inches thick. Stone marked " I " 1 foot 8 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches long. Stone marked " II " 2 feet 1 inch high, 2 feet long. Stone marked " III " 1 foot 8 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches long. Stone marked " IV " 1 foot 5 inches high, 2 feet 9 inches long. Stone marked " V " 2 feet 3 inches high, 3 feet long.

Opening is 14 inches high. The stone " II " does not support the capstone.

The monument lies E. and W. It has the remains of a tumulus around it.

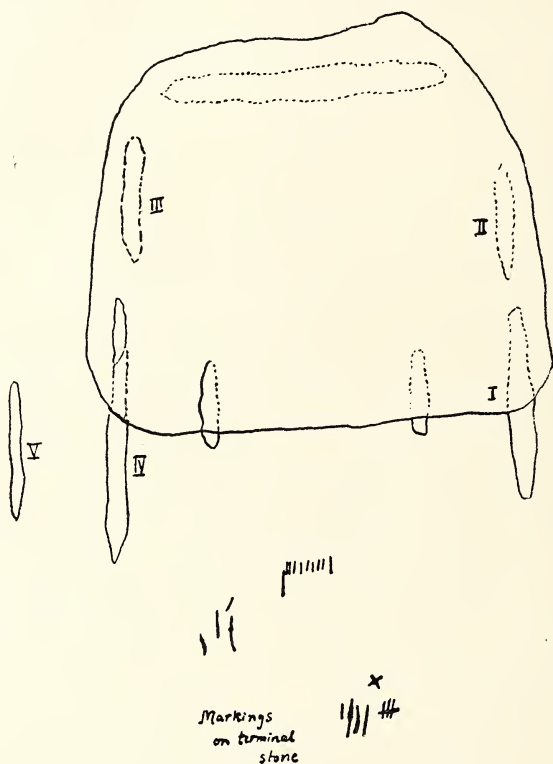
Borlase, Vol. I, pp. 19, 20.

Not marked on Ordnance Survey Map, No. 59.

In the same field is a souterrain and a cairn, and near these again is a fort, the inner face of which is lined with stone.

216. *Labbadermody*.—This is marked “Dermot and Grania’s Bed” on the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 58. It is given in Borlase’s list as No. 3 of the West Muskerry Dolmens.

The main road from Macroom to Millstreet passes through the village of Carriganima, about 7 miles north-west of Macroom. About half a mile north from this village (of Carriganima) a branch road runs off from the main road to the west. The “Bed” is



SCRAHANARD

reached after travelling about 4 miles along this branch road, which leads into a wild valley. This valley is surrounded on three sides, north, west, and south, by a wall of rock. After a stiff climb up this wall on the west, and when close to the summit, an opening into the solid rock is seen. This is what is known as “Dermot and Grania’s Bed.” The place is practically inaccessible in bad weather.

The opening is triangular—the base being about 13 feet long, and the perpendicular height being about 13 feet also. The open-

ing runs inwards for several yards, but gradually decreases in size. Goats and other animals use it as a shelter. The story so common throughout Ireland, about the elopement of Diarmuid and Grainne, how they travelled the whole country fleeing from the enraged Finn, and how they made their resting-place for the night in remote and easily-defended positions, is told in this locality also. This cave is one of those where the lovers are said to have rested, and hence its name. There is another "Dermot and Grania's Bed" in the Dunmanway district. From the above description it will be seen that this is not a dolmen.

217. *Ardnacrushy Gallán* (*Ard na Croise* = the Height of the Cross).—The main road from Macroom to Millstreet sends a branch off at the left to Mount Cross and Clondrohid, at a distance of less than two miles from Macroom. When travelling this branch road for about three-quarters of a mile from its junction with the main road, an irregular mass of greyish stone is seen in a field to the left adjoining the road. It is 5 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 10 inches wide, and 1 foot 10 inches thick.

218. *Gortnalicky Gallán*.—Just beyond the Garranenagappul bridge, about 5 miles north-west of Macroom, a by-road branches off, which leads into, and terminates in the glen called Clashmaguire. From the place where this by-road branches off, it ascends a hill for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Just before reaching the summit of this hill, a large gallán, 5 feet 10 inches high and 4 feet in breadth, will be seen in a field adjoining the road on the left. This field overlooks a great stretch of country to the south and west.

219. *Clashmaguire Gallán*.—Continuing along the same road from the Gortnalicky gallán for about half a mile, I saw in a field adjoining the road, on the left, another gallán. This is on the highest part of the hill before the road dips down into the valley. It is an irregular block of greyish stone. Its height is 6 feet 8 inches, breadth 2 feet 2 inches, and thickness 1 foot 10 inches.

Strewn on the ground close by are many stones. I measured two of the largest. Of these, one was 2 feet 9 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. The other was 2 feet high, 1 foot 7 inches wide, and 1 foot 4 inches thick. The latter was an irregular block. Both of them bore traces of having had pieces broken off them recently.

The ridge of hills on which are the Carrigonirtane and Cabragh Stones (dolmen, alignments, &c.) overlooks the valley of Clashmaguire. According to Lewis (*Topographical Dictionary, s. v. Clondrohid*):—"In the mountains at Clashmaguire is a large heathen temple, many of the stones of which are nearly as large as those of Stonehenge. At Gortavranner are two upright stones, and

near them is a druidical circle. Not far distant is the table stone of a cromlech, besides many single upright stones of large size. . . . In the vicinity of the glebe is a rock called the Giant's Table, surrounded by stone seats."

The structures which I have described as being on the ridge are the only ones now to be found there.

220. *Bridgemount Gallán*.—At the opposite side of the road from the Clashmaguire gallán are two galláns in the field adjoining the road. These are visible from the former one. One of them is inclined very much to the ground. It is 5 feet long, 2 feet 7 inches broad, and 10 inches thick. The other is lying on the ground, and is now partly covered by grass. It is 2 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 5 inches broad, and 8 inches thick. There is a distance of 18 inches between the two.

221. *Tooreen a' Voher (Tuirín a' Bhothair) Galláns, Carrigonirtane*.—From Clondrohid a road runs northwards at the opposite side of the River Foherish, and parallel to the main road to Mill-street. The two roads meet a short distance north of the village of Carriganima. Nearly opposite the village of Carriganima, in a field adjoining and on the left of the former road, are two galláns. There is a space of 8 feet between the two. A is 3 feet 3 inches high, 2 feet wide, and 10 inches thick. B is 2 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet wide, and 11 inches thick.

The field in which they are situated is known locally as Tuirín a' Bhothair.

About 2 miles south of these along the valley of the Foherish river, but on the opposite bank, are the two Gortavraner galláns already described. The people say that the two pairs of stones are used by the fairies as goal posts in their hurling matches.

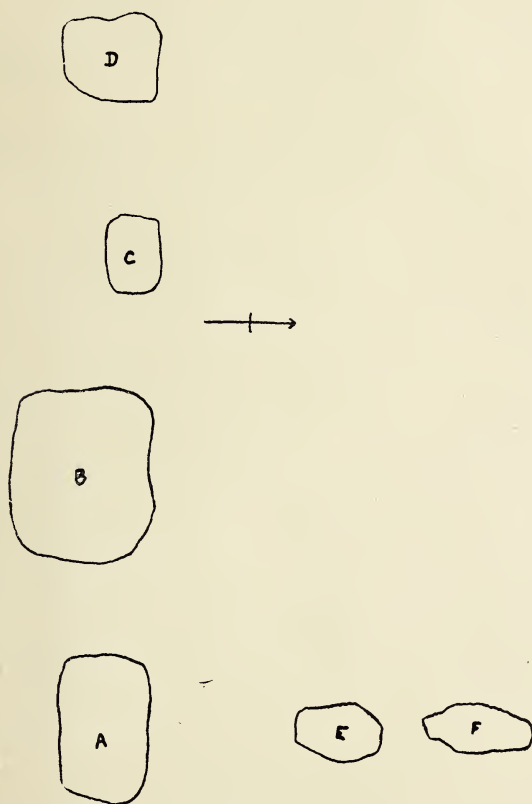
222. *Carrigonirtane Gallán*.—About 200 yards from the Tooreen a' Voher galláns, to the west, is another gallán. This is on much higher ground, being half way up the hillside. It is separated from the former pair by a farmhouse, around which are trees, and hence they cannot be seen from each other. The Foherish river, Mill-street main road, and Mushera mountains are plainly visible from this gallán.

It is a greyish stone, and is 4 feet 2 inches high, 2 feet 8 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick.

The next-described alignment of galláns, the Cabragh alignment (No. I), is visible from this gallán.

223. *Cabragh Alignment of Stones (No. I)*.—Higher up on the same ridge as the Carrigonirtane gallán (No. 222), and a couple of hundred yards to the south-west of it, are four large stones in a line. At right angles to these are two smaller stones—the whole forming two sides of a rectangle. Visible on the hill-top is another

stone. It is 116 yards away. A line drawn from it through the four large stones points to Musheramore. Nearer than this peak is the hill known as Knockraheen, on which are the galláns also described. This hill is about two miles distant, but the galláns on it are not to be seen from this place, as they are some distance back on the hill.



CABRAGH

A, B, C, and D lie in a line east and west. A, E, and F lie in a line south and north. Dimensions:—A is 10 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet broad, 1 foot 11 inches thick. B is 7 feet 4 inches high, 3 feet 7 inches broad, 3 feet thick, 5 feet from A. C is 7 feet 4 inches high, 1 foot 8 inches broad, 1 foot 1 inch thick, 5 feet from B. D is 7 feet 4 inches high, 1 foot 10 inches broad, 2 feet 1 inch thick,

5 feet 2 inches from C. E is 3 feet 3 inches high, 1 foot 9 inches broad, 1 foot 3 inches thick, 9 feet 6 inches from A. F is 3 feet high, 2 feet 4 inches broad, 11 inches thick, 4 feet 4 inches distant from E.

224. *Cabragh Galláns (A, B, C, D, and E).*—A—As has already been stated, a stone is seen standing on the hill-top, 116 yards distant from the Cabragh Alignment of Stones (No. I). This stone is 7 feet 1 inch high, 1 foot 1 inch broad, and 8 inches thick. The Carrigonirtane dolmen is visible from it.

B.—58 yards away from A is another gallán. The dolmen (Carrigonirtane) can also be seen from this, a couple of hundred yards to the north. This stone is 6 feet high, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 1 foot 9 inches thick.

C.—There is another gallán about the same distance away from both A and B—the three forming the apices of an equilateral triangle. This third stone is 5 feet high, 2 feet 8 inches broad, and a couple of inches thick.

D and E.—About 150 yards south of B on top of the same ridge are two other stones, 2 feet 3 inches apart. D is 4 feet 8 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 8 inches thick. E is 1 foot 5 inches high, 1 foot 3 inches wide, 3 inches thick.

About 200 yards to the south of these along the same ridge is the fine alignment of stones (Cabragh No. II), next to be described.

225. *Cabragh Alignment of Stones (No. II).*—On the same ridge as the Cabragh galláns already described is a line of stones, six in number, of which two are at present lying on the ground. Musheramore is plainly visible from this spot. The Carrigonirtane dolmen can also be seen due north. Dimensions:—A, 3 feet 9 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick. B, 3 feet 9 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick, 3 feet 4 inches from A. C (fallen), 8 feet long, 2 feet broad, 10 inches thick, 3 feet 8 inches from B. D, 6 feet 3 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches broad, 10½ inches thick, 3 feet 11 inches from C. E, 3 feet 5 inches high, 2 feet broad, 1 foot 4 inches thick, 3 feet 10 inches from D. F (fallen), 9 feet 9 inches long, 2 feet 7 inches broad, 1 foot 4 inches thick, 4 feet 9 inches from E.

About mid-way between this alignment and the last-mentioned galláns is an earthen fort surrounded by a deep moat. I did not notice any opening in the interior.

226. *Carrigonirtane Galláns (B and C).*—These two galláns are now in view of A, as they are on the west of the ridge. All the Cabragh galláns can be seen from them. The valleys on both sides of the ridge are also in view, as is Musheramore. On the top of the ridge also, and about 40 yards to the west of these galláns, is a stone fort. The interior of the fort is overgrown with grass and weeds. Some large masses of stone are within also. I did not see any opening.

B gallán is 2 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 10 inches wide, 1 foot 10 inches thick. C gallán is 3 feet 7 inches high, 2 feet 1 inch wide, 1 foot thick.

They are 7 feet 6 inches apart.

227. *Gortavraner Stones (A and B).*—These are in a field at the left adjoining the cross-roads, about two miles from Carriganima on the main road leading from Macroom to Carriganima. They are plainly visible from the road. In a field at the opposite side of the road is a dolmen—the Caherbirrane dolmen. A is 5 feet 8 inches in height. B is 5 feet in height. They are 10 yards apart.

(See Tooreen a' Voher Galláns—Carrigonirtane.)

The “ cromlech ” referred to by Lewis in the passage quoted above under No. 219 is the Caherbirrane dolmen at the opposite side of the road about 250 yards away from the stone.

In the same moorland as the dolmen, a couple of hundred yards away from it, are several large stones prostrate, which appear from their present position to have at one time formed a circle. There is no other circle about here.

228. *Knockraheen Stones (A and B).*—There is a very rugged road leading from the village of Carriganima to the hill called Knockraheen. On the summit of this hill, about a quarter of a mile from the road, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carriganima, is this standing stone. I had been told beforehand that there were two of them. On looking around, I found another lying on the ground, but it is almost hidden from view by the grass and heath, &c., which have accumulated around it. The erect stone is 10 feet 4 inches high, 4 feet 4 inches broad, and 1 foot 4 inches thick. I was told that “ two giants brought each one of these on his shoulder and fixed it here,” and that “ an Irish scholar found out during his studies that there was treasure buried under these. He came and began digging. The stone fell and buried him beneath it.” This group is marked “ Cromlech ” on the Ordnance Survey Map, No. 59.

229. *Lackaduv Circle and Galláns.*—About one mile to the south of the stones described just above are the ruins of an old church called Carrignaspiddoga Church (Carraigh na Spideoige = the Rock of the Robin). These ruins adjoin the road leading from Knockraheen to Macroom.

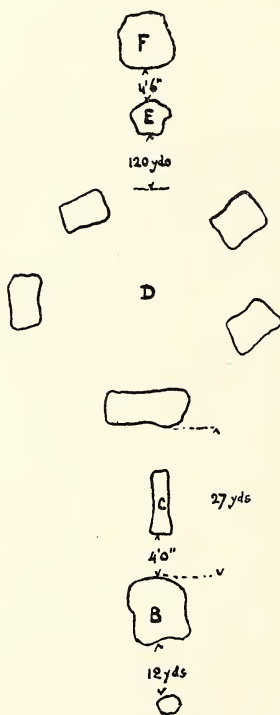
A short distance away from the ruins, and at the opposite side of the road, are galláns and a circle of five stones in a line, as shown in the diagram.

The standing stone described just above is plainly visible from this place.

A is a small stone a few yards in from the road. There is a

hole on the top and two on the side. These holes are about 1 inch in diameter. B is 3 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet 7 inches broad, 2 feet 9 inches thick. C is 2 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 3 inches broad, 6 inches thick. D (the circle) is 14 feet by 11 feet. E is 2 feet 10 inches high, 1 foot 6 inches broad, 1 foot 3 inches thick. F is 3 feet 4 inches high, and 8 feet 10 inches in girth.

The circle consists of five stones. Dimensions:—I, 2 feet 10 inches high, 4 feet 9 inches broad, 2 feet 3 inches thick, 4 feet 1 inch from V. II, 2 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick, 4 feet 3 inches from I. III, 2 feet 11 inches high, 4 feet 6 inches broad, 1 foot 7 inches thick, 4 feet 4 inches from II.



LACKADUV CIRCLE AND GALLANS
(Sketch Plan not to Scale)

IV, 2 feet 11 inches high, 6 feet 4 inches broad, 2 feet thick, 4 feet 9 inches from III. V, 2 feet 9 inches high, 3 feet broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick, 4 feet 8 inches from IV.

In the field adjoining the preceding is a circular heap of stones, about 8 yards in diameter. Around the edge of the pile are ten or eleven small stones standing on edge. The pile itself consists of loose stones.

Concerning this pile, I was told that an old man of the place began building a house. He used some of the stones of this pile one day. The following morning he found them all removed and back in their old spot in the pile. (The ruins of the house are near the pile.)

The same man, Sweeney by name, when rather old, decided to marry. A poet of the place made some verses about him, of which my informant gave me two lines:—

“ *Eistidh, a dhaoine, agus bidhidh mordhálach*

Tá (bhfuil ?) Donnchadh MacSuibhne airis 'na ogánach.”

“ Listen, people, and be ye proud,

Donough MacSweeney is again a young man.”)

230. *Carriganima Gallán* (*Carraig an Ime* = the Rock of the Butter).—This is a reddish block of stone, at the left of the road from Macroom to Millstreet. It is on low ground in the second field from Carriganima adjoining the road, just before entering the village, and is plainly visible from the road. Two fields further away from the road is the River Foherish. The height of the stone is 5 feet, breadth 4 feet 8 inches, and thickness 1 foot 8 inches.

231. *Carrigaphoooca Stone Circle*.—This circle of stones is at a distance of nearly 4 miles from Macroom. It is in the second field at the left side of the road going from Macroom to Ballyvourney, and it can be seen from the road. In the second field to the west of the stones is the Castle of Carrigaphoooca.

There are five stones altogether, of which four are standing and one (E) is inclining and partly covered by grass. Dimensions:—A (triangular section), 6 feet 6 inches high by 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches. B, 3 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 2 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick. C, 2 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet wide, 9 inches thick. D, 1 foot high, 1 foot 8 inches wide, and 5 inches thick. E, 3 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches broad, 1 foot 6 inches thick. B, C, and D are in a straight line.

(Smith in his *History of Cork* says:—“ To the east of the castle (Carrigaphoooca) is a large stone, placed upon a high rock, secured by wedges of other stones; and near it, the remains of a druid altar, encompassed with a circle of stones pitched endways.”)

(Mentioned by Borlase in *Dolmens of Ireland* as No. 11 of the Dolmens of West Muskerry. He describes it as a dolmen not marked on Ordnance Survey Map, No. 70.)

232. *Carrigaphoooca Gallán*.—This is a very large stone in a field adjoining the road from Macroom to Ballyvourney on the left. It is about one mile to the west of Carrigaphoooca Castle, and is plainly visible from the highway. It is 9 feet 2 inches in height, 4 feet 8 inches in greatest width, and is from 2 to 2½ feet in thickness.

ON TWO MAPS, DATED 1751 AND 1753, OF THE ESSEX
BRIDGE DISTRICT, DUBLINBy E. MACDOWEL COSGRAVE, M.D., *Fellow*

[Read 30 OCTOBER 1917]

As the second half of the eighteenth century opened, a wave of prosperity with consequent material development spread over Dublin; and at the same time Renaissance taste seized upon the imagination of the citizens, and classical fashion supplied the *motif* of much new work and caused the removal and reconstruction of many buildings of the older style. This creative impulse is shown startlingly by the erection of the new front of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1759, the interesting Jacobean front being pulled down, to make way for it, when less than seventy years old ¹

This sudden change of style is sharply marked in private houses, and can be traced in the old houses which still remain. ² Before 1750, houses were generally gabled, with slanting-ceiled attics, panelled walls, inconspicuous doorways, and windows almost flush with the outer surface of the walls; whilst after 1750, there is classical regularity of parapet, the walls are plastered and prepared for papers, the principal ceilings are decorated in stucco, and the doorways are arched and dignified by a classical "frontispiece and arched door." ³

This sudden alteration of style is illustrated in the advertisements appearing in contemporary newspapers. Existing houses are described as wainscotted, ⁴ whilst houses just built "in the newest taste and fashion" have as attractions iron pallisades, stucco ceilings, ⁵ flat-ceiled garrets, ⁶ and wallpapers, brass locks, and grates. ⁷

¹ *Notes on the Architectural History of Trinity College*, by Dr. Mahaffy, Provost.

² See illustrations in Georgian Society's publications, vols. i-iv.

³ Foel and Cash; *Views of Public Buildings, &c., in the City of Dublin*, p. 117.

⁴ "A genteel convenient House, wainscotted and in extraordinary good repair." Faulkner's *Dublin Journal*, 5 April 1755.

⁵ Frederick-street, "a very handsome house with Iron Pallisadoes to the front, and three very fine Stucco Ceilings and Cornish." *Dublin Journal*, 28 January 1755.

⁶ "New house, next door to Mrs Le Honte's, situate on the South Side of Stephen's Green, having a beautiful prospect of the country, the rooms are large and lofty and the Garrets flat-ceiled." *Dublin Journal*, 26 November 1754.

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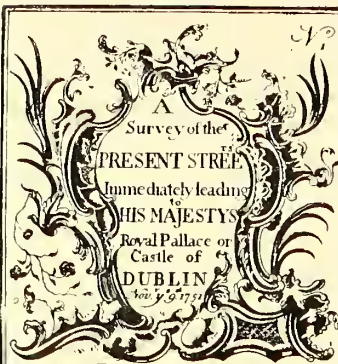
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Sundry
DENOMINATIONS

1	M. Norton, China Shop at the North end of Essex Bridge on Ormonde quay	21 6
2	M. Gilly, Cider opposite to Dile	36 0
A		
3	Excess office (South end of Essex Bridge)	23 6
4	M. Brashish, Cutler	17 10
5	M. Donaghy, Milliner	17 4
6	M. Bewingate, Woollen Draper	17 8
7	M. Blundell, Clock maker	17 3
8	M. Burch, Greener	39 15
<i>In Essex Street</i>		
9	M. Grieron, Painter	22 5
10	M. Welling, Ale Draper	19 4
11	His Majesty's Customs House	125 0
B		
12	M. Luke, Stick Kipper (South end of Essex Bridge)	25 9
13	M. Jackson, Glass Grander	17 3
14	M. Booker, Glass Grander	20 5
15	M. Jane, Complett Stationer	20 2
16	M. Coeks, Haberdasher	30 2
	<i>Ditto in Essex Street</i>	20 0
C		
17	M. Taylor, (Corner of Crane Lane in Essex Street)	18 9
18	M. Dwyer, Fruit Shop	15 9
19	M. Dwyer, Painter	18 9
20	The Old City Gate	20 2
21	The Merchants Coffee house	24 5
22	M. Robt. Lealand, Glass grander	19 9
23	M. Johnson, Greener (at the Corner of Crane Lane in Dame Street)	17 0
24	M. Hughes, Saddler	23 9
25	M. Dolan, Gold Smith Cork Hill	16 0
26	M. John, Gold	17 6
27	M. Ford, Print Shop	17 5
28	M. Wilson, Gold Smith	21 0
29	The Eagle Tavern	45 9
30	M. Banks, by Corner of the Blind Quay	28 8
D		
31	M. Rishel, Grover (including Swan Alley) Dame Street	27 10
32	M. Reynolds, Draper, (including) Salutation Alley	26 0
33	M. Butler, Printer & Cork Hill	55 9
34	Cork House to the Corner of D	88 6
35	From the Corner of Cork House, to M. Mears (the Mowers Shop)	85 4
36	M. Mears and M. Calderwood	41 3
37	Horre Guards	88 6
<i>N.B. The breadth of the Streets & lanes are taken in clear of the Walls, and down by a Scale of 50.1 Inch</i>		



The civic authorities were not untouched by this new spirit, and the improvement of the avenues of communication between the Castle, the Parliament House and the Four Courts, which had been for long a civic problem, was taken up seriously.

That this was a pressing question is shown by the narrow, irregular laneways through which the traffic had to pass. Contemporary papers show the difficulty felt in preserving law and order in such a filthy network.

Gilbert relates how "Pedestrians passing Cork Hill after dark were frequently insulted and maltreated by the numerous chairmen surrounding the entrances to Lucas's Coffee House and the Eagle Tavern, the waiters of which establishments supported them in those engagements by pouring pails full of foul water upon their opponents."¹

The condition of affairs to the north of Essex Bridge was, if possible, worse; for instance, we read that in 1754 a gentleman was knocked down in Capel Street "by a servant who after attempting to rob him cut and wounded him in so desperate a manner that his life is despaired of. All this happened before the face of the Watch who refused coming to his assistance."² "Three or four disorderly fellows with drawn swords pursued a coach in which the Hon. Mr Justice French's family were, from opposite the New Cross in Pill Lane to St Michan's Church, stabbing the coachman in the side and running the footman through his calves to prevent his following."³

The cramped and crowded buildings in this part of Dublin and a well-considered plan to lessen these evils are shown by the interesting pair of engraved maps, dated 1751 and 1753, belonging to our member, Professor Scott, and which through his kindness I am able to exhibit here. Other copies of these maps were given to the National Gallery by Mr J. F. Fuller in 1914.

Each map measures 14 by 25 inches, and consists of a plan of an oblong block of Dublin extending from the Upper and Lower Castle Yards to Strand Street, thus including Essex Bridge and the districts through which better approaches to the Castle would have to be made.

The map of 1751 shows the actual plan of the streets, that of 1753 the proposed improvements.

Each map has careful measurements of the length and width of the streets and of the frontages of the houses, and an interesting list of the residents and their occupations is given on the margin.

¹ Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, vol. ii, p. 21.

² *Dublin Journal*, 26 November 1754.

³ *Dublin Journal*, 28 January 1755.

The first map is entitled "A Survey of the present streets leading to His Majesty's Royal Pallace or Castle of Dublin. Nov^r y^e 9th, 1751."

The old narrow Essex Bridge of 1676, built at a loss by Robert Mack out of the unlucky stones of St Mary's Abbey, is shown in plan. To the west projects the pedestal supporting the statue of George I. There are refuges for foot passengers, but one is missing at the north end of the east side. This gap may date from 1687—"the bridge of 1676 suffered from the flood of December 1687, and when an empty Hackney Coach was crossing over the second arch from the north end, the East pier collapsed and the arch fell in. The driver and one horse perished, the other horse clambered up on the slip."¹

It will be seen that the roadway and footway across the bridge measure respectively 20 feet and 9 feet. The generous proportion assigned to the footway is confirmed by a paragraph in *Faulkner's Journal*: "Some of the arches of Essex Bridge which were in so ruinous and dangerous condition are now repairing. In the meantime no horses or carriages will be suffered to go over it until it is finished. But Sedan chairs can pass over the footway as usual."²

To the north, a point of interest is the projection of two houses, one joining either parapet of the bridge, that to the east—Norton's china shop—projecting half way across Ormond Quay, that to the west—Ashley the cutler's—projecting two-thirds across. These long-vanished buildings are recalled by the west side of Capel Street stopping short of the east side.

To the south are several points of interest.

First, we have the Custom House to the north of Essex Street, and separated from the river by the Custom House yard. It is approached from the junction of Dame Street with Cork Hill by Crane Lane. The Excise Office is at the S.E. corner of the bridge, and beside it is a passage leading by steps to the Custom House Yard. This Excise Office was in a ruinous state at the time of the erection of the bridge.

In Speed's map is shown a small harbour at the foot of Dames Gate. This harbour was formed at the confluence of the Liffey and the Poddle. About 1600, Dames Gate and the portion of the city walls lying between it and Newman's Tower were taken down, the old harbour built up, and on its site a Custom House was built.³

¹ See *Irish Builder*, 15 October 1892.

² *Dublin Journal*, 21 May 1751.

³ See Strangway's *Map of the Walls of Dublin* in the *Illustrated Dictionary of Dublin*.



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In 1706 a new Custom House was built closer to the river whose bed had been narrowed by the building of Essex Bridge in 1676. This, the Custom House of the present maps, is well pictured in Brooking's Map of 1728 and in Tudor's View of 1753.

The Custom House was indeed the hub of a congested district. Crowded narrow streets of tall houses hemmed it in on three sides, on the fourth, ships lay six deep along the quay wall, and balconies were built out from the backs of the Essex Street houses, so that ladies might enjoy the busy scene.¹

The whole place was, moreover, overflowed on high tides, which was not surprising as when Dollard's Printing House was being built the old street was found to be four and a half feet below the present level.²

The second map was published four days before Semple began to pull down old Essex Bridge. It is named "A design for opening proper Streets or Avenues to His Majesty's Royal Pallace, &c., in Dublin, January 15th, 1753."

The plan of the proposed bridge is given, and a sketch elevation on the margin.³ The new bridge is widened from 29 feet to 46½ feet, and the two projecting shops at the north end are replaced by a symmetrical City Guard House and Parish Watch House. To the south a new street, 46 feet wide, runs to Dame Street, which also is widened. Both streets open at the N.E. corner of a large open place, the two southern corners of which give access respectively to the Upper and Lower Castle Yards.

In the centre of the open square is "Site for the new Statue," evidently a new site for the statue of George I, removed from the bridge.

Had this plan been carried out, we would have lost the City Hall and the fine view from Essex Bridge, but the bottle-neck at the end of Dame Street would have been widened, and the large open space would have lent dignity and given convenient access to the Castle.

Gilbert apparently did not know of these maps, as he credits G. E. Howard with the suggestion of Essex Street, quoting Howard's claim: "In the year 1757, dining one day with the late Mr Bristow, one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, and others at the then noted chop-house called Sot's Hole, adjoining thereto

¹ See *Irish Builder*, 15 October 1892.

² *Ibid.*

³ A large plate was published later—"Just published 1s. 1d. a Geometrical plan and elevation of Essex Bridge wherein is expressed the nature of the Foundation and all Parts of said bridge, sufficient to give a thorough satisfaction to the public." *Dublin Journal*, 19 April 1755.

in the passage leading from the Bridge to Essex Street, and lamenting the narrowness and irregularity of that passage, it was conceived that I should instantly apply to, and treat with, the proprietors for a sufficient number of feet in depth to the front, so that the new houses to be built might range in a line with the walls of the Bridge.”¹

Howard was entrusted with the carrying out of the work, but this map was published four years before the dinner alluded to.

The Wide Street Commissioners who were to deal with the approaches to the Castle and Houses of Parliament were not appointed until 1758, after the rebuilding of Essex Bridge had been completed.

Between the issue of these two maps the fate of the old bridge was decided, and in May 1751, the bridge was closed to vehicles, and the second and third arches from Capel Street began to be pulled down, being dangerous.²

The condition of the bridge was found to be so bad that it was resolved to entirely rebuild it. In July, Semple carried out temporary repairs in wood,³ and for a year and a half it remained in this condition. The subsequent dates are given in a note by Semple on the engraving of his new bridge in Harris’s *History of Dublin*:—

“ January the 19th, 1753, I began to demolish the Old Bridge; And, April the 10th, 1755, had this new one laid for carriages.”⁴ As the first stone was laid on 28th September, 1753, the bridge was built in a few days over a year and a half. The rebuilding of Essex Bridge was of great interest to the citizens, and frequent notes of its progress appear in the papers of the time. Occasionally an exciting incident occurred—“ As the workmen were pulling down Essex Bridge one of the arches fell, but happily did no damage.”⁵

Next year Semple condemns the old Excise Office as dangerous to work near, and asks that it should be taken down as otherwise the building of the bridge cannot go on.⁶

An accident and a riot are recorded:—

“ Last Saturday a son of the late Mr Taylor’s, formerly an eminent seedsman in Essex Street, playing about the works of Essex Bridge, fell into the water and would in all probability have been drowned, were it not for the timely assistance of a labourer, who leapt into the water and brought him out.”⁷

¹ Gilbert’s *History of Dublin*, vol. ii, p. 24.

² *Dublin Journal*, 22 May 1751.

³ *Ibid.*, 22 July 1751.

⁴ Harris’s *History of Dublin*.

⁵ *Universal Advertiser*, 17 February 1753.

⁶ *Pue’s Occurrences*, 1754.

⁷ *Dublin Journal*, 3 August 1754.

“ Late on Saturday night some Rioters, to divert themselves, threw stones at the Labourers working at the Pumps of Essex Bridge, who sallied out and seized four of them, whom they gave in charge to the Watch of St Werburgh, but the Watch conniving at their Escape, a quarrel ensued between the Labourers and the Watchmen, wherein one of the Labourers had his Skull fractured, and a Piece cut off his Buttock; two of them jumped into the River, and one of the Watchmen was mortally wounded. The Main Guard was obliged to be called on to quell the Riot, and they apprehended five Persons, none of whose Faces the Watchmen could recollect yesterday before the Sitting Justice.”¹

The following are the references in the margin of the 1751 Map, and are thus described:—

Sundry Denominations, viz.:—

1. Mr Norton's China Shop at the North end of Essex Bridge on Ormonds Quay.
2. Mr Ashley, Cutler, opposite to Ditto.

A.

3. Excise Office (South end of Essex Bridge).
4. Mr Bradish, Cutler.
5. Mrs Donalson, Milloner.
6. Mr Boursiquote, Woollen Draper.
7. Mr Blundell, Clock Maker.
8. Mr Burch, Grocer.
Do. in Essex Street.
9. Mr Grierson, Printer.
10. Mr Welding, Ale Draper.
11. His Majesty's Custome House.

B.

12. Mr Luke Stock, Hosier (South end of Essex Bridge).
13. Mr Jackson, Glass Grinder.
14. Mr Booker, Glass Grinder.
15. Mrs Jane Campbell, Stationer.
16. Mr Cocks, Haberdasher.
Ditto in Essex Street.

C.

17. Mr Taylor (Corner of Crane Lane in Essex Street).
18. Mr Dealy's Fruit Shop.
19. Mr Faulkner, Printer.

¹ *Dublin Journal*, 3 August 1754.

20. The Old Citty Crane.
21. The Merchants Coffie house.
22. Mr Robert Lealand, Glass Grinder.
23. Mr Johnson, Grocer (at the Corner of Crane Lane in Dame Street).
24. Mr Hughes, Sadler.
25. Mr Dolier, Goldsmith, Cork Hill.
26. Mr John Ross.
27. Mr Fords, Print Shop.
28. Mr Wilson, Gold Smith.
29. The Eagle Tavern.
30. Mr Banks, &c., to y^e Corner of the Blind Quay.

D.

31. Mr Russell, Grocer, Including Swan Alley, Dame Street.
32. Mr Reynolds, Draper, Including Sallutation Alley.
33. Mr Butler, Printer, &c., Cork Hill.
34. Cork House to the Corner of Do.
35. From the Corner of Cork House to Mr Mears (The Mercers Shop).
36. Mr Mears and Mr Calderwood.
37. Horse Guards.

Many interesting papers could be compiled on contemporary notices of the places named and people mentioned in the margin of these maps. I can to-night merely give a few siftings.

Cork House, which was to disappear entirely, was built about 1600 by Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, on the ground of St Mary le Dam, the church built where the Poddle was dammed up to give power for a mill. For a long time it was made use of partly for Government offices and partly for an Exchange—"The great mahogany room, or Old Exchange on Cork Hill."¹ Later on, part was used as Lucas's Coffee House.

Opposite this latter was the Eagle Tavern, the chairmen waiting at the two houses being, as we have seen, a local nuisance. At the Eagle Tavern the Hellfire Club met, and here the Duke of Hamilton and his Duchess (formerly Elizabeth Gunning) stayed, the approaches being for the time impassable from the crowds thronging to see the beautiful Irish woman, whose attractions had created such an extraordinary sensation in England.²

Though only the houses affected by the suggested improve-

¹ *Dublin Journal*, 5 April 1755.

² Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, vol. ii, pp. 14 and 15.

ments are marked on the maps, it is interesting to note the trades represented and their relative numbers.

There were five grocers, three printers, three glass-grinders, two cutlers, and one each of the following:—goldsmith, bookseller, printseller, stationer, milliner, sadler, fruiterer, china merchant.

Amongst many interesting names is that of Mr D'Olier, goldsmith. He was father of Jeremiah D'Olier, at this time only six years old, afterwards one of the founders of the Bank of Ireland, and honoured in "D'Olier" Street.

Luke Stock, hosier (at what was so long known as "Mason's Corner"), was father of the Bishop of Killala, who wrote the interesting account of the French Invasion of 1798, when he was taken prisoner by and acted as host to the invaders.¹

Ford's shop, on Cork Hill, was formerly occupied by Brooks who moved to London in 1746. Both Brooks and Ford were celebrated engravers of portraits.²

Even at this time grocers had a fancy for corner sites, and we find Mr Burch, grocer, corner of Essex Street and Essex Bridge; Mr Welding, ale draper, corner house in Essex Street, next the Custom House; Mr Johnson, grocer, corner of Crane Lane and Dame Street; Mr Russell, grocer, corner of Dame Street and Swan Alley.

The printers are all of interest. When the publishers of the *Dublin Journal* dissolved partnership, Faulkner moved in 1730 to the house at the southern corner of Essex Street. The house marked on the map was the celebrated one designed by Faulkner himself, and from which, by the designer's inadvertence, the stairs were omitted. It was here that Faulkner gave his celebrated receptions to all sorts and conditions of men provided they were interesting.

George Grierson, King's printer from 1727, died in 1753, the year of the second map. His wife, who was a celebrated classical scholar, predeceased him.

Butler was at the time printing "A General Treatise on Architecture, in Five Books, by John Aheron. Printed for the Author by John Butler on Cork Hill in 1754." This is a monumental and finely printed work. Aheron was the first to draw Dublin buildings for the magazines.

Another work was under preparation at the time—the fine four-

¹ "A narrative of what passed at Killala, in the County of Mayo, and the parts adjacent, during the French invasion, during the Summer of 1798. By an Eyewitness, 1800."

² Catalogues of Engravings by Brooks and Ford. Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, vol. ii, appendices iii and iv.

sheet map of Dublin. John Rocque advertises its preparation as being in great forwardness in 1754 from his lodging at the Golden Heart, opposite Crane Lane.¹

A few advertisements of the business houses marked on the maps may be quoted:—

Thomas Johnson, apothecary, in Essex Street, near Essex Bridge, advertises “ Fresh German Spa, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, Scarborough, Jessop’s Well Water, British and Seltzer Waters all filled this present season with the greatest care, where may be had all kinds of the best and finest teas.”²

“ The partnership between the Widow Cox and Mr Thomas Emerson being at an end, the said Widow Cox continues to sell by wholesale and retail at her Shop in Essex Street, near Essex Bridge, finest ivory and French boxcombs and brushes. None so pretty, Dutch Boss and Bobbin, Ferrits, Galloons, Worsted Tape, Cambricks and Dutch Whalebone. Also the best sort of plain Green, Bloom and Bohea Tea.”³

“ Richard Daly, at the Fruit Shop in Essex Street, the corner of Crane Lane, sold Muscatelle grapes, the growth of France and Portugal, just now imported, being but a few days from the vine. A great variety of West India and French Sweetmeats, such as pine apples. Also plumbs, the Green Gage kind, Dates and Pistachia Nuts.”⁴

He also advertises “ Red Sprats just arrived to be sold by Richard Daly, at the Fruit Shop in Essex Street, corner of Crane Lane, where may be had right good planting Chestnuts, and Walnuts, large Spanish onions, as also Lowestoft and Yarmouth Red Herrings by Wholesale or Retail.”⁵ Present-day housekeepers will hear with envy that Daly sold red sprats at 4s. 4d. the thousand.

“ Edward Lyons, Sealcutter over the Cloth Shop near Essex Bridge. Said Lyons engraves Stone and Metal Seals, and has always by him a Sortment of triangular Blocks, and other Seal Stones, with Steel, Silver and Brass Blanks, ready to engrave as bespoke. He has also a cheap Sort of Seals for such as won’t go to the Expense of doing them in the best Manner.”⁶

The evicted occupant of one of the end houses of the old Bridge advertises in 1754:—“ Robert Ashley, cutler, who formerly lived at the end of Essex-bridge near Capel-street, hath removed from

¹ *Dublin Journal*, 26 October 1754.

² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* 26 November 1754.

⁵ *Ibid.* 28 January 1755.

⁶ *Dublin Journal*, 26 October 1754.

the Blind-quay to Essex-street, next door to Mr Leland's snuff shop, where he has now finished up great Variety of China Knives and Forks, stained and plain ivory Ditto, Camwood, Cocoa and Horn Ditto, Razors, Penknives, Scissors, Hoggin Sheers, Flaines, &c., with Shagreen and Mahogany Cases for Knives and Forks, Razors, &c.—N.B. He hath just imported a parcel of Elephants' Teeth, black Ebony, Cocoa and Camwood, which he will sell at the lowest rates." ¹

I have a set of elephant teeth knife handles which may have come out of this parcel.

I must, in conclusion, thank Professor Scott for allowing me to show these maps to the Society.

¹ *Dublin Journal*, 24 September 1754.

THE GIANTS' GRAVES AT BALLYREAGH

REMARKABLE PRE-HISTORIC STRUCTURE IN COUNTY FERMANAGH

By H. C. TIERNEY

[Communicated by R. A. S. MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.,
Vice-President, 25 September 1917]

My very limited knowledge of the antiquities of our country does not entitle me to assert that "The Giants' Graves" are in any sense unique among Irish pre-historic monuments, and yet it would not surprise me to learn from competent authority that such is the case. And there is probably nothing in Great Britain, for that matter, that closely resembles them, except, perhaps, an earth-covered burial chamber which Professor Boyd Dawkins excavated in North Wales—I think at Plasnewydd—some thirty or forty years ago. The Giants' Graves—more correctly denominated, it would seem, the Giant's Grave—which may be seen in the parish churchyard at Penryth, can boast of nothing distinctive but one or two lofty and irregularly shaped pillars of dark crumbling stone; whereas the Irish monument consists of two massively constructed—or shall we say megalithic?—chambers above ground, each of them some twenty feet or more in length, the sides being formed of enormous blocks of stone, worthy of the ancient Pelasgian builders.

It is a little curious, by the way, that the "imaginative" Irishman has no story to tell about his giants, while the Penryth folk are ready to give inquirers a lot of information about the doings of their giant and the manner of his death. All they have to tell us is, in substance, the old, old tale of *cherchez la femme*. Giants and other personages are at times foolish enough to fall so madly in love that they will often imperil, nay, lose their lives, in a rash attempt to capture the beloved object. In the extensive townland of Ballyreagh, in the north-east of County Fermanagh, everybody can direct you to the "Giants' Graves," and yet not a soul there knows, or perhaps greatly cares, who or what the said giants were. People will assure you that neither they nor their fathers, nor their grandfathers, ever heard any tradition bearing on the subject.

Ballyreagh—a local fashion of pronouncing it "Ballyray" (which is neither Irish nor English) is fast spreading—lies well to the left of the road which leads from Enniskillen to Tempo, its centre being about four and a half miles from the former town and something over three from the latter. It embraces a much larger tract of country than any other townland for miles around, and is

pre-eminently a hilly, heathery, rocky, boggy, watery, bleak and lonely corner of the world, although it hides here and there within its borders some cosy and fertile spots of arable ground, like the small fields, for instance, immediately surrounding the Giants' Graves. Ballyreagh can boast of three or four bogs and as many little bog-water lakes. In fact, half the area of the townland, or more, is bog, and this circumstance has for twenty years past tended to put some life into the place at certain seasons of the year. Nearly all the bog that existed in the districts around it has been "cut out," and consequently for a radius of five or six miles the bulk of the farmers, with their workmen, come to Ballyreagh bogs to cut, dry, and draw home turf.

Mark Tapley himself could not avoid feeling a bit dismal if he entered Ballyreagh from the west on a cold, gloomy, drizzling day, and wandered eastward over the rocky hills, spongy heaths, and half-stagnant marshes as far, say, as the dreary and forbidding-looking lake named Lough Munsharn.

Despite its painfully drab scenery and eerie loneliness, however, Ballyreagh should prove a rich hunting ground for the zealous antiquary. It tempts such a one with elusive shadows of old-world secrets, some of which will, in all probability, never be revealed. Remains of a crannog or some kind of lake-dwelling, with querns and several utensils of stone were exposed within my memory, under a bit of "cutaway" bog; there are traces of very early hill forts; there is a half-magical underground river, having its source manifestly in Lough Munsharn, parts of which have been exposed to the upper air by deep turf-cutters. Amidst clumps of bog-myrtle in a border of waste land running along the north-west of Lough Munsharn (upper) bog may be seen survivals of what would appear to have been circular and also half-moon-shaped stone huts; in many parts of these bogs, after ten or twelve "floors" of turf have been cleared away, the turf-cutters year after year find, standing upright, sometimes in a straight, or again in a well-curved line, or often lying horizontally and promiscuously, an abundance of pre-historic paling posts, sharply pointed at the ends, and very much resembling those discovered in the course of excavations at Glastonbury some years ago. Just over the border of this townland, in the adjoining one named Coagh, Mr John Edwards, a well-known farmer, opened, four years ago, a sepulchral mound in which was found the ordinary cist, enclosing an urn full of calcined bones; lastly, and above all, Ballyreagh contains "The Giants' Graves," of which I now proceed to offer such an imperfect description as may be expected from an amateur archæologist after a hasty inspection. So far as my knowledge goes, the "Graves" have never been made the subject of a printed article, and if this be so,

we may hope that in the early future they will receive attention from those competent to note and explain their more interesting features.

The remarks which follow relate only to what can be seen above ground. I have not moved a pebble or once used a spade, but have simply taken rough measurements with a tape. Beyond ascertaining that the chambers—at least at the spot I tried—had floors of pretty level flagging, I did not even clear away the leaf-mould and *débris*; much less did I disturb the floors themselves with the object of discovering whether they covered human remains or anything worth examining. The immense upright stones with which the sides of the chambers are constructed may, or may not, be sunk to a considerable depth in the soil. Nothing can be seen, in my judgment, to suggest that the appearance of the “ Graves ” had appreciably altered in the course of ages, and nothing appeared to indicate that they had ever been covered by an earthen mound or even that the now roofless chambers had ever supported capstones or other covering of a durable kind. The upper edges of the blocks forming the sides of the chambers are very uneven.

When referring to pairs of flags directly facing each other, I shall use the letters L and R to signify “ the flag on the left hand side ” and “ the flag on the right hand side ” respectively. I have further employed the expression “ partition stones ” to denote certain small flags which cross the floors of the chambers in three or four places, and rise to a height of five, six or more inches. The local peasantry believe, perhaps rightly, that these partition stones mark the line of separation between neighbouring graves where their ends meet.

Before going further I ought perhaps to say that Mr William Watson, to whom the place belongs, and who lives in the neighbourhood, is a man of keen intelligence and much better educated than the average of country farmers, but, like all the neighbours, he is unable to tell anything about the buried “ giants,” although he was born within eight or ten yards of their “ graves,” in a house which is still standing, though no longer used for human habitation. Mr Watson, being a man of good standing in the district, is well known to leading shopkeepers and others in the county town, and no doubt the readiest way for a stranger to find his way to the “ Giants’ Graves ” would be to quit the train at Enniskillen and there inquire how he can best reach the residence of Mr William Watson of Ballyreagh. No matter which route he follows, the visitor will find the last few miles of the journey uncomfortable for vehicles. For my own part I prefer taking the Coagh rather than the Tempo road from Enniskillen.

On entering a little close, just beside the now uninhabited house in which Mr Watson was born, a visitor will find himself up against the first and more perfect and symmetrical of the two chambers which the rural folk around have from time immemorial spoken of as "the Giants' Graves." Close to its farther extremity we can cross a stone fence and find ourselves in a somewhat larger field which contains, on a rather lower level, the second chamber; and this is in a direct line, or very nearly, with the former, the space between the two being about sixteen yards. Some sight-seers have thought it likely that the pair of chambers may be the remains of what was originally but one great work. Certainly, a look at the intervening space, with its several little mounds and half-buried boulders, might reasonably enough suggest this idea to a careless or hasty observer, but there are strong reasons which tend to negative any such supposition. Both chambers have a finished look, and are thoroughly closed with gigantic blocks of stone at the ends touching the line of supposed continuation. Besides, the work has not been damaged in Mr Watson's time, and superstitious reverence for anything like ancient tombs would of itself have prevented people of former generations from destroying two-thirds of this imposing memorial of past ages, especially as the task would have been vastly difficult. Indeed, there could be no temptation to attempt it, seeing that very large stones and, indeed, all kinds of stones are plentiful, far too plentiful, in the locality.

What I have called "chambers" are, one might say, lanes or avenues from three and a half to four or four and a quarter feet wide, formed by two continuous lines on either side, of huge standing stones or flags, placed edge to edge, and rising (the portion above ground) to a height of four, five, or, in a few places, six feet. These great uprights, forming what may be called the side walls of the chambers, are of slight depth compared to their length or breadth; and so I will continue to call them "flags," although the term hardly seems to apply to stones of a foot, or sometimes two feet, in thickness.

The chambers run directly east and west, and the open entrance to the first, which appears to have never been closed or obstructed in any way, faces as nearly as possible the point of the heavens where the sun rises on the 21st of June. Other ancient monuments in this district, which I had the pleasure of examining before they were destroyed, had this exact orientation.

Chamber No. 1. The two flags forming the open door or entrance have the following dimensions:—L 6 feet 4 inches high, 5 feet 7 inches broad (at widest part), and 1 foot 3 inches to 1 foot

7 inches thick—R, 5 feet high, 5 feet 3 inches broad, and (at bottom) 2 feet thick.

Now comes an extremely curious feature. The second pair of flags continuing the side walls are placed somewhat widely apart at the bottom, increasing the breadth of the floor in that part to 5 feet or over, but slope inward towards each other as they rise, making the space between their upper extremities about three feet and a half or less. The tops of these two stones are only about three feet above the ground level. But for the slope, of course, they would be considerably higher. They are—L, 12 inches and R. 14 inches respectively in thickness. Almost in a line with their eastern edges the floor has a partition stone. The sloping position of this pair of flags undoubtedly appears to be no matter of accident; and the builders must have designed and executed that portion of the work in accordance with some religious, astronomical or other notion about which it would probably be vain to inquire at the present day. All the other side wall stones are perfectly perpendicular, and these two not only slope but incline towards each other at exactly similar angles. They have not been moved. Both are fixed in the ground firmly enough to keep them standing till doomsday, and even at their side edges they are too well fitted and supported to be shifted by any ordinary force.

Coming to the third pair of flags, we find the measurement to be:—L, 3 feet 11 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches broad, and 7 inches to 10 inches deep. R, 4 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 9 inches broad, and about 12 inches thick. The fourth pair completing the internal length of chamber No. 1 measure:—L, 3 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches broad, and 16 inches thick. R, 3 feet 5 inches high, 3 feet 4 inches in breadth, and 12 inches in thickness. This chamber is strongly closed at its west end by a great thick flag fitted at right angles to the edges of the two uprights last mentioned. This door, if it may be so named, is 3 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet 7 inches broad. Entering the adjoining field, we find that chamber No. 2 is very like No. 1 in plan, form, and dimensions, but is hardly built with equal care, as some of the flags facing each other are not well matched in height, and the western end is less perfect than the rest of the work. This west end must have been the entrance, if there was any at all, for the eastern extremity of the chamber is thoroughly closed by a great flag-shaped boulder of four feet, or more, square. One cannot be quite sure about the opening at the western end, for a few stones have sunk down there a good deal, and a modern stone fence crosses north and south at that point. The floor of chamber No. 2 is covered more deeply than that of No. 1 with earth, grass, and stones, and is partly overgrown in

places with stunted trees. In it there are two partition stones, making some of the supposed graves five feet or less in length—rather a confined space for the body of a giant. On the partition stone theory, there is at least one grave in No. 1 large enough for a giant. But is there any good reason to suppose that the size of the graves, if these are graves, bears any proportion to the size of the individual interred therein? Is it not most probable that cremation or incineration was in vogue when this vast work was constructed?

This second chamber is four feet and ten inches across the floor at its widest part. The average height of the uprights at the sides is about four feet two inches, and the average thickness of these flags about fifteen inches. A few are from six and a half to seven feet in breadth. Earth and rubbish would have to be cleared away inside, and perhaps outside, before exact measurements could be taken.

It may be assumed, I think, that the overground chambers which I have tried to describe never served the purpose of enclosing graves for giants, chieftains, or any other mortals. If there are graves they would, I take it, be found under the floors. The great erections above the surface of the ground would be noble monuments to mark the site of the burials and ward off the *profanum vulgus* from a spot of peculiar sacredness, just as the pyramids were intended to protect for all time, as it was hoped, the embalmed bodies of the Pharaohs.

Anyone who undertakes to dig here will, no doubt, begin by removing the accumulations which hide the floors of both chambers. Then the explorer may raise one or two of the flooring flags. What he will find beneath it would be hard to tell with any certainty, but, in all probability, I should say, it will be the familiar cinerary urn or urns with the usual contents. There may, I dare say, be cists or some less common forms of tomb. It may, in conclusion, be mentioned that Mr William Watson, who knows every inch of the neighbourhood, is satisfied that this wonderful prehistoric monument is of the ordinary stone of the locality, and that none of the building material had to be conveyed from any great distance.

P.S.—A day or two after the above article was finished a striking and seemingly very important bit of information about the "Graves" reached me. In reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him some time ago on another point, Mr William Watson has, with his usual kindness, sent me a letter which may throw a flood of new light on the long-neglected subject of the "Giants' Graves." Since I last had the pleasure of conversing with him,

Mr Watson must have been thinking over the matter and recalling dormant memories. If these are correct, the " Graves " had originally capstones for roofing, and were probably covered over with earth, giving them the appearance of large mounds or long harrows of the neolithic or the bronze age; in which case they would fall within a category of sepulchral monuments with which archaeologists are tolerably familiar. The present appearance of the chambers and their surroundings is far from suggesting anything of the kind, but hear what Mr Watson says in his letter:—
 " I remember hearing from my father that, when he was a little boy, an old man of the name of Jack Orr used to tell that, when he was a little boy, these chambers were covered over with flagstones, having nice moss growing on top of them, and also that clusters of bilberry bushes grew on the top. This must now be about two hundred years ago, and at the time our house was being built I believe that these roofing flags were taken, and the chambers were to that extent wrecked." By " our house " Mr Watson means, no doubt, the now uninhabited house, which is still his property. His present residence is some distance away. It will be observed that he does not specify any grounds for his " belief " that the capstones were carried away and the chambers wrecked, nor does he say whether the house was built in his father's day or by any earlier members of his family. If it was there may be a continuous tradition with regard to the " wrecking."

On the whole, I think it may now be assumed that the popular notion that some remarkable people were buried here is correct, and the great question that next seems to arise is whether the interments took place above or below the present floors of the chambers. Of course, the former supposition is the more likely of the two, but it is sadly to be feared that no positive proof of it is forthcoming. It is almost certain, I imagine, that neither Mr Watson nor any other man now alive can tell whether urns or any bits of rude earthenware were found in or about the chambers when the " wrecking " took place, or at any earlier date. Would it be possible that there were urn burials on two galleries, one above the other? It is rather hard to abandon the idea that the carefully made floors, with their " partition stones," and so on, do not conceal something worthy of examination by an experienced antiquary. At any rate, it is interesting to find so grand a specimen of prehistoric work in remote and lonely Ballyreagh.

CRUACHAN AI ROADS AND AVENUES

By HUBERT T. KNOX, *Vice-President*

[Read 25 JANUARY 1918]

THE series of roads and avenues connected with some of the antique works of Cruachan Ai is a singular feature of that region, and it is probably the first connected set which has been brought to public notice as having any special interest or significance. My opinion was expressed that they and their blocking arrangements were made for driving cattle to and from their pastures and for sorting them out for their homesteads, a purpose which they would fulfil if their banks were topped with rails or with live hedges. (*Journal*, 1914, pp. 1 to 50.)

Roads hitherto specially noticed, such as the Rian Bo of Ardmore of Munster, and the Tóchar Patraic of Connacht, are of an obviously different class, main roads for traffic from one place to another—in these two instances having been maintained and built with a view to important pilgrim traffic. We have at Cruachan at least one road of that class (roads for general traffic), which runs east and west south of Rathcroghan, and can be traced for a considerable distance westwards. The road near Cahernabavalody seems to be of the same class.

Since that time the Field Antiquary has supplied me with the particulars of other avenues connected with certain works, as those of Cruachan naturally caused him to look out for and record such features, and have shown that we have still something to learn regarding them.

These additional instances are now brought to notice because they are connected with undoubtedly sepulchral or ceremonial works, and afford evidence to support a view which is not in accordance with my opinion regarding at least some of the roads and avenues, and certainly prove the existence of a third class of roads, those which are connected with single works and are not furnished with remarkable blocking arrangements, but have decided affinity with those which have them.

Before showing how this new idea is applied to the Cruachan group, note must be taken of further traces of roads. At a point on the road to Tusk, about 200 yards east north-east of Rathcroghan, a narrow, ruined avenue begins and makes straight for Corraun. It is the fence of this avenue which cuts across what has been assumed to have been the western end of the avenue coming from

Rathscrigg, which we supposed to turn north to Corraun, forming the bank FF. That east and west avenue does not in fact end there. It can be traced for a distance of about 250 yards further west, where it divides and continues to south-west and to north-west. The former continues as a narrow avenue in the direction of Rathcruchan, and is probably the avenue of which a part is seen to the south of Rathmore.

The avenue which comes out of the ditch of Rath No. 1 in a north-westerly direction probably turned northwards, and was the avenue of which the remains were picked up on the other side of the Tusk Road, as described above. As it has been obliterated for a distance of 500 yards soon after leaving that rath, it is impossible to feel sure of anything until further careful search can be made further north.

This applies also to the country between the Linked Forts and Rathmore. The search for fragments of these small banks is a slow and laborious work, taking up much time. Though complete and thorough search of the whole area may bring out some interesting features of the net of roads or avenues which seems to have existed in it, we need not wait for such further information. By the term "avenue" in this connection I mean the road or path between side banks which leads directly to a Rath or other structure.

Working out these new pieces of road upon the small map shows immediately that some mistake has been made in the compass bearings and appotments, and it seems to me to be due to a faulty laying out of the avenue running from east to west and lying to the south of the Linked Forts. Fortunately the error seems to be practically immaterial as the connection of the new fragments with the old system comes out with sufficient clearness for our purposes.

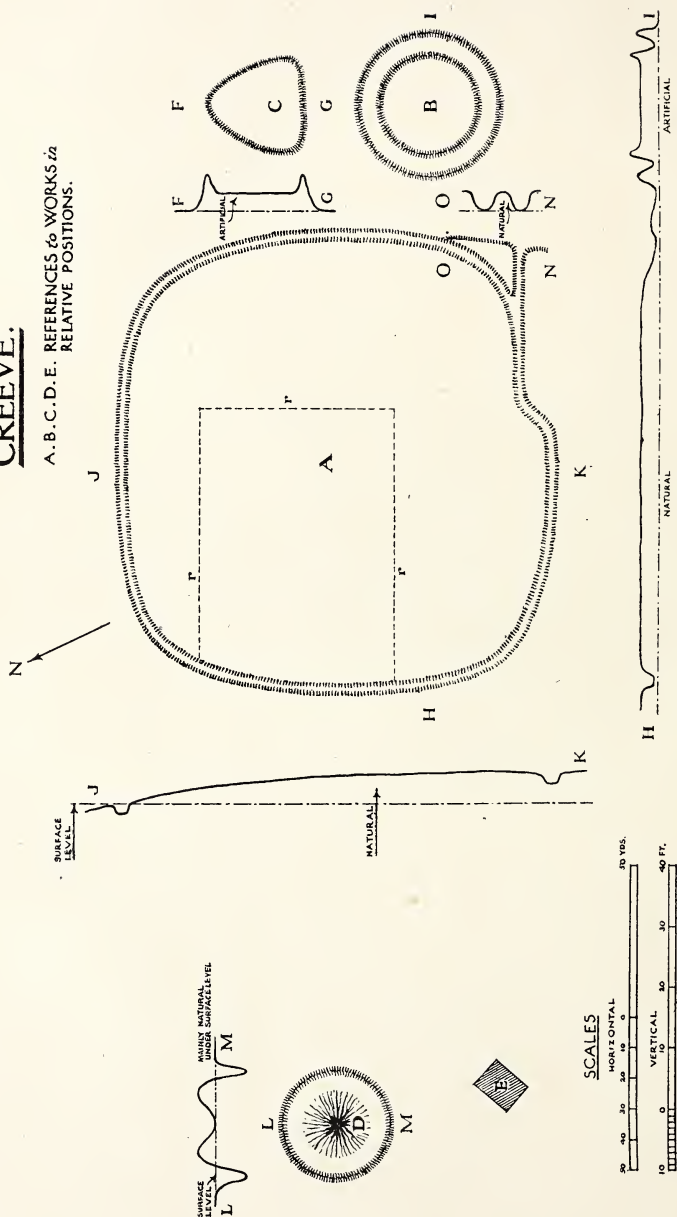
Another result of a further and close examination of Rath No. 1 is that two small flat circles have been noted in its garth, like burial mounds, not more than a foot high.

The new view is that the Linked Forts are now sepulchral, whatever may have been their origin, that the high mote-like mound in Corraun and the wide, low mound on Rathscrigg are sepulchral mounds, and that the peculiar arrangements in connection with them were made for use in funereal and other religious processions and assemblies.

It is suggested that they ought to be looked upon as tombs partaking of the nature of Dumha Brosna—that is to say, that Corraun and Rathscrigg has each its principal feature, the high mound and the low, wide mound with their own enclosures, to which other enclosures have been added, like the oval annex to Dumha Brosna. If so, the avenues must have been laid out for

CREEVE.

A. B. C. D. E. REFERENCES TO WORKS IN
RELATIVE POSITIONS.



CRUACHAN AI ROADS AND AVENUES

the assembling of great processions, and hence they tend to widen near the mounds, where funerals would assemble, and the blocking banks were intended to help in the marshalling of the processions in honour of the great dead chiefs.

Thus, too, Rath No. 1 is to be regarded as a sepulchral work, and the avenues and their passage into and out of the surrounding ditch were made for some purpose connected with it.

It has been objected to my theory of arrangements for access to the Linked Forts that it is much easier to drive cattle along a narrow way than along a very wide one.

This is true, but if the road is in constant use by large herds the great width tends to keep it in better condition generally, unless the narrow way is paved or given some artificial hard surface. According to my view the cattle were collected in the morning and driven off to the pastures beyond the tillage, and brought back to their proper homes in the evening, as is done to this day in some countries. The evidence of other avenues made for other purposes does not affect my theory. All roads and avenues must be classified on their merits, and according to our own individual assessment of weight of evidence. For this reason the following plans and descriptions are submitted for the judgment of our readers:—

THE GROUP IN CREEVE

These earthworks are mainly on the N. face of a high, blunt ridge running east and west in the townland of Creeve, and about half a mile north of the Round Tower of Oran, a few hundred yards south of the place where the Roscommon-Ballintubber and the Oran-Runnamoat roads meet, a little over a mile south-south-west of Runnamoat.

Though the five works are so different from each other, there can be no doubt that they are in some way connected and are monuments of the dead, though in absence of skilled excavation this opinion is based only upon comparison with other works, and we had better not attempt to date them with much more accuracy than to assert that they are prehistoric.

The largest work, which I take to have been the nucleus to which the others were added, is marked A, and is in a very ruinous condition, but fortunately preserves remains of features which enable us to realize what it was with reasonable accuracy. Those features, save the width of the enclosing ditch, were very slight. It lies, except the southern third, on the northern slope of the ridge, where the slope is bolder owing to a local projecting brow. The ditch is of irregular width, owing to the effects of slope and the

degree of vigour of destruction, but is to be taken as being 12 feet wide at the bottom, which is flat, and at most 3 feet deep.

The garth was surrounded by a very small bank, which has disappeared almost everywhere except along a few yards of the eastern side; only traces remain of what seems to have been a similar little bank along the outer lip of the ditch. The dotted line r, r, r, shows approximately an area enclosed by traces of a small, slender rampart which may be ancient. In other respects the garth seems to be a natural land surface facing north-north-east. The arrow denotes the magnetic north.

We may compare with this enclosure the slightly raised tongue marked G in one of the raths near Rath Brenainn. They are of much the same shape, and so are their raths.

A little to the east of the middle of the southern side the ditch curves inward, and then again follows its original easterly direction. This makes the north and south diameter 30 feet less to the east of the curve than to the west. This feature has a parallel in the sepulchral earthwork called "The Caher" in the townland of Ballygurraun, near Athenry, on its western side, of which a plan and a description are being sent to the *Galway Archaeological and Historical Society*. That work is also one of a large group of sepulchral and residential works in earth and stone.

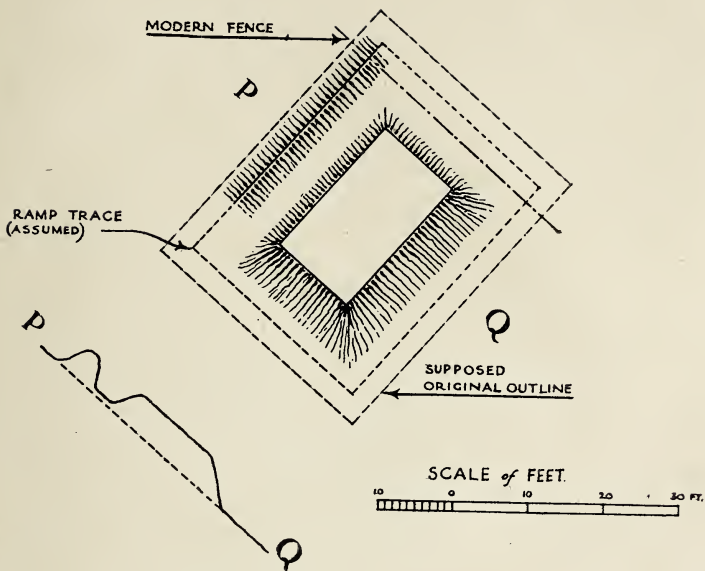
The most notable feature in A, which compels the inclusion of the whole group in this paper, is that from the south-eastern part of the ditch a projection runs straight eastwards for a few feet, manifestly intended to give access to the ditch. This does not seem to have been much interfered with.

The two smaller works B and C are on slightly lower, but virtually level ground, with perhaps a slight slope to the north; their garths have been raised a little above the field level. Their most easterly projections are almost in a line parallel with the eastern side of A. The narrowness of the tops of their enclosing banks marks them as sepulchral. The outer ring of B was 57 feet from the ditch of A. It is almost all ruined, but the traces show its nature. B is the type of Rath which can be easily converted to or from residential uses.

Their garths are but slightly, if at all, raised above the field level. B and C are nearly 50 feet apart.

The northern work C may be described as a practically equilateral triangle with slightly bulging sides. Allowing for differences of shape, we may say that C has almost the same diameter as B, counting from each apex to the subtending base. They were evidently designed to be of about the same size and importance, unless there was some distinction in dignity or use which was indicated

E. ENLARGED.



CREEVE
(E. enlarged)

CRUACHAN AI ROADS AND AVENUES



STONE RINGS ON KNOCKFARNAGHT.

by the shape, but it is more probable that it was to distinguish one grave from another when inscriptions had not come into use.

Here we may note the fact that the entrance into the ditch is arranged so that a person or a procession would naturally make a circuit about A righthandwise; it may have been done on purpose or accidentally.

It cannot be supposed that these three works, so obviously forming a whole, were made for any residential, farming, or defensive purposes; we must take them to have been made for burial, religious, or ceremonial purposes, the two latter perhaps following on, or in consequence of, the first. The surfaces being smooth or natural are not suggestive of anything.

Another ring, marked D, of Rathcroghan type, the Boss and Band and Bank, lies 360 feet to the west of A, and about opposite to the middle of the western side of A. Its sepulchral character is certain. This work follows the slope of the ground as shown in the Section L to M, which by some accident has been turned upside down, the letters also being reversed.

The ring bank is about 3 feet above the outer surface level, the flat band is about 5 feet below the outer level; the boss rises about 3 feet above the flat band, and is, therefore, below natural surface except at the centre. The inner parts, therefore, have been carved to shape and the dug out earth has been used to form the bank.

About 90 feet to the south of D, just on the brow of the ridge before it falls away to the north, is a small rectangular work E, very much ruined, which would be conspicuous but for the fence which crosses the north-eastern side. From the north-western side we can fairly infer the character if not the exact dimension of the rest. The long slope of the south-eastern side must be ascribed to interference and destruction.

It is worth notice that the circular work of this pair is to the north and the rectangular work to the south.

I take all five works to form a connected group, therefore of about the same period. If one can be in any way dated, the rest will follow it. The work D of the Rathcroghan type I assign to the Bronze Age, as being in essentials the same as the Long Stone Rath near Naas (*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1914, p. 48), and therefore the rest of the group should belong to the same period.

This group brings together and brackets as kindred types works which, if found separately, might be held to be of widely different natures.

Before leaving this group I must draw attention to a series of earthworks described in this *Journal* for 1911, pp. 313 to 320, not to assert identity, but to point out how necessary it is to examine

such earthworks very closely because they may be said to pass almost imperceptibly from one class into another, so that this work E might very easily be supposed to be an Anglo-Norman low mote.

STONE RINGS OF KNOCKFARNAGHT

This singular stonework looks like a rath owing to the stones being now concealed by heather and mossy mountain growths except the parts marked E and F. It would not be right, in my opinion, to call it a rath. It is within the townland of Knockfarnaght, in a heathy tract on a spur running in an east-north-easterly direction from the slopes of Nephin, and about one and a half miles from Lough Conn, and close to and on the eastern side of a road running south-east from Lahardane cross roads. A rath is close to and on the west side of a road which runs due south from Lahardane to Castlebar. This rath, called Lisnagorp, is about 400 yards west of the Knockfarnaght work.

This Knockfarnaght work is on a gentle eminence, which, however, is overlooked by a much higher one a little to the south-east and south. The photograph shows well its general appearance. The background to the left is the side of Nephin.

The enclosures are formed by low-standing stones set on edge in the earth, apparently touching each other, and about 3 feet high. Some appearance of scarping marked in the sections is not such, but is due to utilization of natural slopes by running the stone stockade along their brink. Near the arrow-head in the enclosure H is what looks like a trace of a cave opening.

The enclosure F consists of stone slabs or standing stones up to 5 feet high, and may be taken to be sepulchral, as are the rest.

The ruined dolmen E, whereof only three stones remain, is a very curious feature in itself owing to the position close to what would be the northern turn or corner, if the avenue G did not lead up to the dolmen and join the sides of the great outer ring. This avenue is the important feature of the work.

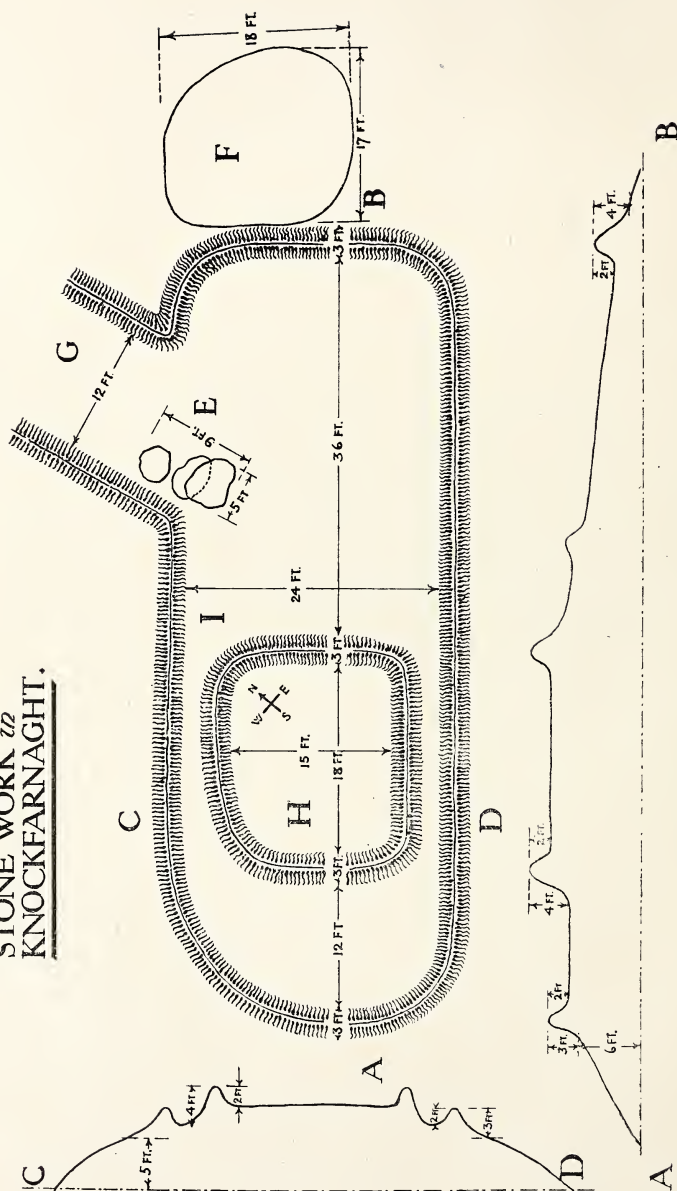
The rath called Lisnagorp is on the summit of a roundish hill about 20 feet high, and does not occupy the whole summit.

The rampart round the southern half has been worn away owing to the steepness of the slope, leaving no trace. It came round the hill at a lower elevation than the northern half.

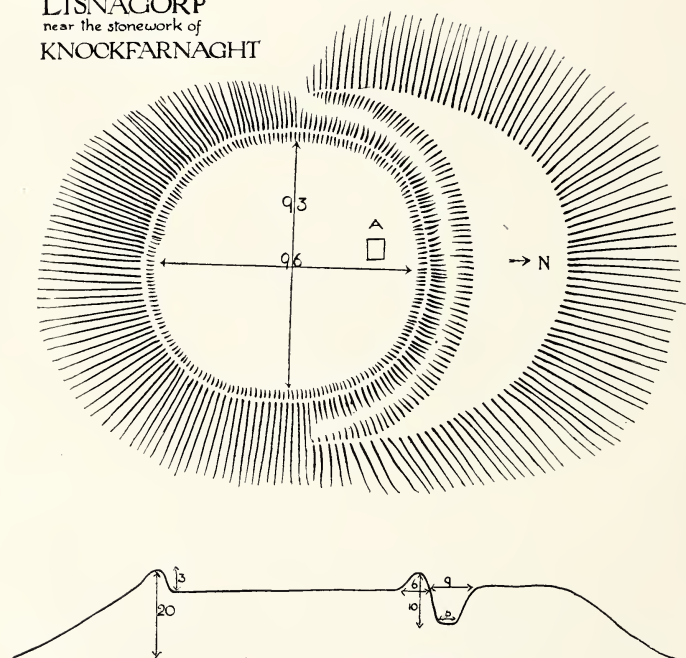
The northern rampart is ruined, and only the ditch practically remains.

As far as can be ascertained, the diameter from top to top of the ramparts was 96 feet from N. to S., and 93 feet from E. to W.

STONE WORK *in*
KNOCKFARNAGHT.



LISNAGORP
near the stonework of
KNOCKFARNAGHT



The rampart was 9 feet wide and 3 feet high above the garth, rising 10 feet above the ditch at the north; the ditch here is 6 feet wide at the bottom and 9 feet wide between the outer edge and the rampart. The garth and the field are on the same level here, but the hill summit ends a few feet north of the ditch with a steep slope.

At 21 feet from the rampart at the northern end of the garth is what seems to be the trace of a cave opening marked A.

From its name Lis of the Corpses, probably modern, we must infer that it has been used as a burial ground, but it may have been originally a fortified house rath. We cannot connect it with the stone work, but I do not like to ignore it.

What looks like a mound in the photograph of the Knock-farnaght work is about the centre of the outer ring. Some of the white stones to the right are the outer small oval to the north-east—*i.e.*, F—but there is a conspicuous pile in front of them. The dolmen, or one or two stones of it, can also be seen to the right. It is rather noticeably detached and beyond the other stones.

The plans and sections must be used with care. The enclosure of the stone work is represented as if it were a rampart or bank. The line along the apparent top denotes the stone palisade. The plan represents the appearance of the enclosures looking like low banks, and the sections produce the same effect. I now think I should have done better to represent the stones only by a simple line. If this be borne in mind there need be no mistake. If it were known whether there is or is not a cave in either of these enclosures a doubt of some interest would be settled. It seems to be most improbable that there is one in the stone enclosure.

In the townland of Cashils, near Ballyhaunis, there is a remarkable work consisting of several enclosures with avenues of approach, but I have not got exact details, and, therefore, leave it to the future.

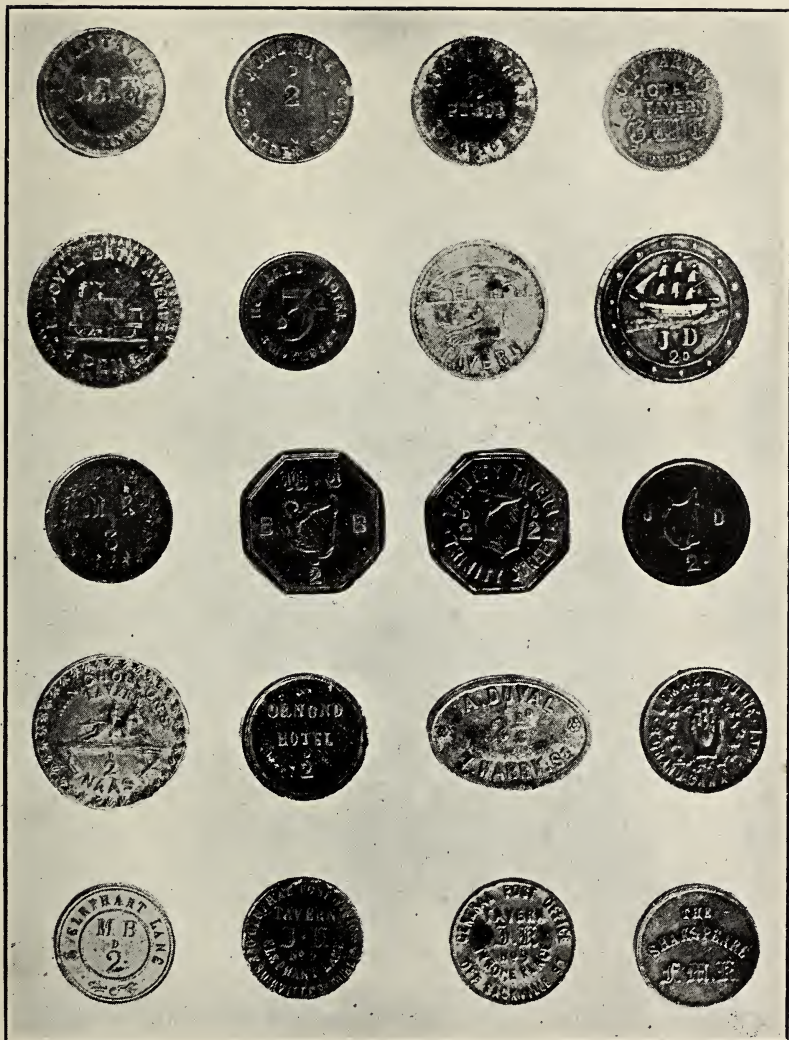
TAVERN TOKENS

By E. J. FRENCH, M.A., *Member*

[Read 26 JUNE 1917]

MR JEWITT observes, in his little work on Coins and Tokens, that "coins are studied in illustration of historical facts, and their value cannot be too highly estimated. They, however, tell but of princes and nationalities, not of the people. The coins of Greece and Rome tell of events and of wars, and become a complete epitome of the history of the great nations to whom they belong. Those of our own country, however, have not that recommendation—they become simply and solely matters of regal chronology. Not so with traders' tokens. Issued by the people, they tell of the people and become imperishable records of that most important estate of the realm. They indicate to us their occupations and their skill—their customs and modes of life; their guilds, their trades, their towns, their families, and their homes." The tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, to which he refers, have all been exhaustively written about and described, but there is another and more humble branch of numismatics which I am not aware of having been dealt with previously, at any rate so far as this country is concerned. I mean the tokens issued by tavern and innkeepers which may be of interest, telling, as they do, of habits and places now no more. I may say that I make little claim for producing anything original, but rather have gathered together into the one place all the specimens I know of from various sources.

We must go back to the Dublin of the years 1850 to 1865 or thereabouts—a Dublin very different from that of the present day—yet it is only sixty years or so ago. Here, as elsewhere, life was more localised. Railways were yet in their infancy, there were no trams, there were fewer organised amusements. Shopkeepers lived over their shops, professional and business men took their lunch into town with them, and the tea shop was unknown. The licensing laws, I fancy, were not so strict as they are nowadays. It was during this period the tavern tokens were in use when there were in Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland a large number of small hotels with a public bar or tavern which had a billiard or bagatelle table attached. I am indebted to Mr Robert Archer, who made



TAVERN TOKENS

the fine collection of Irish medals now in the National Museum, for the description of the use to which the tokens, or as they were called "scrips," were put.

The game (billiards or bagatelle) was played for drink, never for money, and the loser paid for the "round." After two or three games, one, or perhaps two, of the players would not care to have another drink, but it was understood by the players that the landlord should get paid 8d. for the use of the table for each game played. The landlord accordingly got the 8d. from the loser and gave two creamy pints to the two thirsty ones and two "scrips" to the men who said they had had enough. Next day perhaps or subsequently one of these two might by that time have discovered he was thirsty, and being convenient to the tavern walked in and produced his scrip and called for his drink to the value of twopence, twopence halfpenny, or threepence, as the case might be, and was thereupon satisfied.

The tokens or scrips, roughly speaking, consist of three types, with many varieties in each type.

First.—Pieces of brass on thin flans and of the size of the current halfpenny, showing on the obverse in technical language the type and legend—i.e., a device and the name or initials of the issuer, and on the reverse the name of I. C. Parkes, who struck them, or else blank.

Second.—Pieces of copper of the size of the old copper farthing current prior to the year 1860, showing on the obverse the youthful head of Queen Victoria and the legend VICTORIA REGINA, and on the reverse the type and legend—the name of the tavern and initials of the proprietor and 2d. or 3d.

Third.—Octagonal or oval pieces of brass or copper.

Nos. 1 to 5 are of the third type. Nos. 6 to 37 are of the second type. Nos. 38 to 93 are of the first type.

I am greatly indebted to Mr Lionel L. Fletcher, who kindly lent me a number of his tokens, and so enabled me to make out the list. I have taken Nos. 94 to 109 from Batty's "Copper Coins and Tokens," but should mention that I have not seen these latter pieces.

1. *Obv.* TRINITY TAVERN, TRINITY STREET = A harp between 2^d.

Rev. I. C. PARKES + DUBLIN + = within a circle.

Trinity Tavern was at No. 14 Trinity Street, Dublin.

1865. J. Berrie, Proprietor. 1868. P. Cadogan.

1870. John Preston.

2. *Obv.* W + C in old English letters = A harp between two B's, and 2^d above and below.

Rev. Same as preceding.

3. *Obv.* + M. O'KEEFFE + 5 MARLBORO ST. = A harp between 2^d.
Rev. + PARKES + DUBLIN in a circle.
4. *Obv.* J. N. FARRELL, 6 HANOVER STREET. 2^d.
Rev. Blank.
5. *Obv.* * G. BATEMAN * 36 & 37 PRINCES ST. 2^d.
Rev. As No. 1.
6. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA = Youthful head of Queen to left.
I.C.P. in small letters underneath.
Rev. EDWARD DUNNE, 8 GRAND CANAL PLACE = A hand with a heart in the palm within a wreath of shamrocks.
Mrs. Dunne, provision dealer, appears in the Directories from 1859 to 1875.
7. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. CITY ARMS 2 AUNGIER ST. 2^d.
8. *Obv.* Same as the preceding, but without the letters I. C. P. under head.
Rev. CITY ARMES HOTEL AND TAVERN. C.W.T. in old English letters. 2 AUNGIER ST.
From 1858 to 1862 Mrs. Esther Tatlord, Hotel and Tavern Keeper.
9. *Obv.* Same as No. 6.
Rev. * UNION TAVERN * 1 GT. STRAND ST. J. A. H. in old English letters.
From 1853 to 1861 James Hammond appears as the proprietor of the Union Hotel and Tavern. In 1862 the name is changed to The Commerical Hotel and Tavern. Jos. Keogh.
10. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. * HOME RULE * 70 NORTH STRAND. 2^d.
11. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. THE SHAKESPEARE. F. M. K. in old English letters.
The Shakespeare Tavern was at No. 10 Hawkins Street, *vide* Directory, 1850. In 1860 James Reynolds was the proprietor, and from 1861 to 1865 Farrell M'Keon the issuer of the scrip.
12. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. ORMOND HOTEL 2^d.
Issued in 1863. There is still an Ormond Hotel on the Quay of that name.
13. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. R. in old English letters 3^d all within a wreath of shamrocks.

14. *Obv.* Same as No. 8.
Rev. GENERAL POST OFFICE TAVERN. J. * K. in old English letters. NO. 9 ELEPHANT LANE, OFF SACKVILLE ST., DUBLIN.
15. *Obv.* Same as No. 6.
Rev. GENERAL POST OFFICE TAVERN. J. K. in old English letters. NO. 9 TYRONE PLACE, OFF SACKVILLE ST.
 In 1854, No. 9, James Kenny, hotel and tavern keeper. 1870 to 1875, Post Office Hotel, tavern keeper. 1875, John Nagle appears as proprietor.
16. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. O. CALLAGHAN, 43 BOLTON ST. 2 PENCE.
 1859 to 1870. Margaret O'Callaghan, Queen's Inn Tavern.
17. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. J. M. in old English letters. 21 DUKE ST. 2^d = A horse galloping to right with jockey, all within a hatched border.
 1859 to 1861. Joseph Miller, Spirit Merchant.
18. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. R., 37 CITY QUAY. 2^d.
19. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. J. W. in old English letters 2½^d, all within a wreath of shamrocks.
20. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. H. in old English letters. 2^d within a wreath of shamrocks.
21. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. A. M'N. in old English letters within an inner circle, small circles in outer circle.
22. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. J. & H. in old English letters—A harp with sprig of shamrock entwined.
23. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. & J. MOONEY & 142 LR. BAGGOT ST. = sprigs of shamrock.
 Issued in 1852.
24. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. WM. TOMBLINSON, NO. 1 FITZWILLIAM LANE, DUBLIN.
 Issued in 1856.
25. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. D. in old English letters, 2^d within a wreath of shamrocks.

26. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. EMERALD HOTEL, 65 THOMAS ST., within a wreath of shamrocks.
 Issued in 1857.
27. *Obv.* Same as in the preceding.
Rev. J. A. H. in old English letters. 3 ¢ DUBLIN ¢
28. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. c. f. c. in old English letters. 2^d. All within a wreath of shamrocks.
29. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. M. SCALLAN, 35 SIR J. QUAY. 2 PENCE = A three-masted ship sailing to right with flag at stern, underneath on a scroll, COMMERSE.
 1860-1868, Michael Scallan, Grocer and Shipbuilder.
30. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. JAS. TUNNEY, RATHFARNHAM, AND 21 PATRICK ST. DUBLIN.
 = a harp between 2^d.
 1860. Jas. Tunney, Grocer and Spirit Dealer.
31. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND TAVERN. 9 DUKE ST.
 Shamrocks, an inner circle.
32. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. TWO PENCE. G. F. in old English letters = a bird of prey displayed.
33. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. J. D. 2^d = a harp.
34. *Obv.* VICTORIA DEI GRATIA. Youthful head of Queen to left, differing from preceding within a circle of small pellets.
Rev. M. H. 2^d.
35. *Obv.* Same as preceding.
Rev. TWO PENCE G. F. in old English letters = head of dog.
36. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. HOWARD'S HOTEL, SANDYMOUNT. 3^d within a circle of pellets.
 W. C. Howard, hotel keeper, Strand, Sandymount, 1855-1856. This tavern was situate at No. 7 on the Strand Road, and a publichouse stood here until quite recent years.
37. *Obv.* Same as the preceding.
Rev. LAURENCE MAHON, LEINSTER TAVERN, 3 SH. FREDERICK ST., DUBLIN. 2^d.
 1860-1865, Laurence Mahon, Vintner.

38. *Obv.* M. B. 2^d in an inner circle, 6 ELEPHANT LANE in outer circle.
Rev. + I. C. PARKES + DUBLIN.
 This piece is farthing size and in brass.
 Michael Burgess, 1865 to 1870. The name Elephant Lane disappears from the Directory after 1870, when it was changed to Tyrone Place, *vide* Nos. 14 and 15, *supra*. The Rev. C. T. M'Cready, in his *Dublin Street Names*, suggests as the origin of the name Elephant Lane a tavern with the sign of an elephant. Tyrone Place has now been improved into Cathedral Street.
39. *Obv.* J. FLOOD, 1 HARRY STREET. 2^d = a stag at speed.
Rev. Blank.
 1868, John Flood, Wine and Spirit Merchant.
40. *Obv.* M'CULLAGH'S, 1 MOORE ST., DUBLIN. 2^d = a harp.
Rev. * J. C. PARKES * DUBLIN.
41. *Obv.* A large 2—an outer circle of acorns.
Rev. WM. FARRELL. PALMERSTOWN LANE = a shamrock within a wreath of the same.
42. *Obv.* 'M. TURNER'S TAVERN, 8 HARRY ST. 2^d.
Rev. * J. C. PARKES * DUBLIN within a circle.
 An oval piece.
43. *Obv.* OLVANY THE DUKE. 2½^d * 9 DUKE ST *.
Rev. Blank.
 This is an oval piece and in tin.
44. *Obv.* * A DUVAL * 7 HARRY ST. 2½^d.
Rev. Same as No. 43.
 The Directory gives 1868 Maloz Duval & Co., gin palace; 1870, E. Duval; 1873, Mrs E. Duval.
45. *Obv.* .ROBERT BROADBENT. MULLINGAR TAVERN CHAPELIZOD 2^d within a border ornamented with fleurs-de-lis.
Rev. Same as No. 43.
 R. Broadbent, Vintner, Chapelizod, 1850-1868.
46. *Obv.* J. D. 2^d = a three-masted ship within a circle.
Rev. Same as No. 43.
47. *Obv.* BERNARD BARRY, 25 UPR. ORIEL ST. 2 PENCE within an ornamented border.
Rev. Blank.
 From 1849 to 1856 his name appears in the Directory.
48. *Obv.* P. C. in old English letters. 2^d within a wreath of sham-rocks and dotted circle outside.
Rev. Same as No. 43.

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49. *Obv.* M. M. 2 PENCE, within an ornamented border.
Rev. Blank.
 50. *Obv.* R. DOYLE, BATH AVENUE. 2 PENCE. = A locomotive of the Geo. Stevenson type, all within a toothed border.
Rev. Blank.
In the Directory for 1850 Robert Doyle appears as a stucco plasterer, but from 1853 to 1867 as a grocer and tavern keeper, London Bridge House.
 51. *Obv.* * MARY MAGEE * 81 CORK ST. 2^d within an inner circle.
Small ornaments in outer circle.
Rev. Same as No. 43.
Mary Magee, Vintner, 1860-1868.
 52. *Obv.* M. NICOLSON'S TAVERN = NAAS = 2^d = A galloping horse with jockey within an ornamented border.
Rev. Same as No. 43.
 53. *Obv.* TAVERN = A bridge with three arches over a foot, all within a dotted circle.
Rev. PARKES & CO., FLEET ST., DUBLIN. Edge milled.
This piece is slightly smaller and of neater workmanship than the others. I have not been able to identify the house in Bridgfoot Street where this interesting piece was current.
- The following have the *Rev.* blank or I. C. PARKES, DUBLIN, in a circle:—
54. P. KEOGH, NO. 1 STRAND ST. 2^d.
 55. J. FITZPATRICK, FEDERAL HOUSE, 16 NERNEY'S COURT, 2^d.
 56. F. ELLIS'S TAVERN, 7 HARRY ST. 2^d.
 57. L. WALSH, TAVERN, NO. 1 NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD. 2^d.
 58. N. WALSH, CONCERT HALL, 42 USHER'S QUAY. 2^d.
 59. WM. M'LOUGHLIN, 18 QUEEN ST. 2^d.
 60. M. GREENE, GROCER, 32 UPR. DOM^K ST. 2^d.
 61. M. DONOHUE + 14 QUEEN ST. + 3½^d.
 62. THE ABBEY, 1 CLARE LANE. P. C. 2^d.
Peter Curran, Vintner. 1866.
 63. THE ABBEY, 1 CLARE LANE, J. L. 2^d within a wreath of sham-rocks.
 64. J. REILLY, VICTORIA TAVERN, 174 JAMES'S ST. 2^d = A railway engine.
1863. Mrs Reilly, Vintner.
 65. GOLDEN BRIDGE TAVERN = A railway engine.
 66. T. DUNNE, LIGHT HOUSE TAVERN, NORTH WALL 2^d = A sailing ship.

67. J. J. HOLLAND'S TAVERN, 9 DUKE STREET. 2 PENCE = A sailing ship.

James Holland, Vintner. 1870.

68. M. KEANE, SHERIFF ST. 2^d = A steamship.

69. P. DORMIN, 19 STH. GEORGE'S ST. 2^d = A heart in hand.

70. EDWARD NEVIN, 23 ARDEE ST. 2^d = A heart in hand.

71. TRINITY TAVERN, TRINITY ST. 2½^d = A heart in hand.

72. FRANCIS DOYLE, 9 HADDINGTON ROAD. 2 PENCE = A horse galloping.

Issued in 1853.

73. J. B. NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD TAVERN. 2^d = A horse galloping.

74. J. COYNE, THE O'DONAHOO 76 MIDDLE ABBEY ST. = Man on horse-back.

75. C. M. MOONEY, THE OLD HORSE SHOE REVIVED, 64 THOMAS ST.
2 PENCE = A horseshoe.

76. ISAAC COLE, 74 MONTGOMERY ST. = A stag at speed.

77. MALLET'S HOTEL, 2 WICKLOW ST. 2^d = A tree.

78. MALLET'S FOX TAVERN, 2 WICKLOW ST. = A fox at speed.

1868. Richard F. Mallet, Fox Tavern.

79. EGAN & RILEY, 86 QUEEN ST. = A harp within a border of barrels.

80. NO. 1 JOHNSON'S PLACE TAVERN, 2^d = A harp.

81. W. DOWLING, 76 PHIBSBORO ROAD. 2^d.

82. J. M'CULLEN, 3 HARRY ST. 2 PENCE.

83. P. Q., MOUNTPLEASANT AVENUE. 2^d.

84. E. S. PONTACK INN. 2^d within a circle of quatrefoils.

85. J. * D. 32 CLARENDON ST. 2 PENCE.

86. E. B. 32 CROSS KEVIN ST. 2^d.

87. C. B. H. R. 2^d.

89. R. B. N.C.R. P.S. 2^d.

89. H. R. 2^d = Man in circle.

90. J. S. 2½^d.

91. J. F. 2 PENCE.

92. M. S. 2½^d.

93. *Obv.* J. R. MURPHY, 3, 4, & 5 SOUTH MAIN ST., CORK. 3^d = A harp.

Rev. J. C. PARKES. DUBLIN.

94. *Obv.* J. LEE, SKITTLE-ALLEY, 3 & 4 SOUTH MAIN ST., CORK. 2^d.

Rev. PARKES, DUBLIN.

An octagonal piece. Batty, 3486a.

95. *Obv.* JUDGE'S ZOOLOGICAL VAULTS BAGATELLE within an ornamented border. An ornament under vaults.

Rev. I. C. PARKES, DUBLIN.

This is a brass piece. Batty, 3736.

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96. *Obv.* BRECKFIELD HOTEL BILLIARDS. BRECKFIELD ROAD, NORTH.
Rev. Same as preceding.
This is a brass piece. Batty, 3736B.
97. *Obv.* RED BANK ROOMS * 55 DAME ST. * 1/- indented.
Rev. Same as preceding. Batty, 3739B.
98. *Obv.* F. EVANS * 32 GLASTHULE * 2^d = A tree.
Rev. Blank. Batty, 3740B.
99. *Obv.* SANDYMOUNT HOTEL. 3^d.
Rev. A Shamrock, Thistle, and Rose.
This piece is of brass. Batty, 3740^d.
100. *Obv.* PATRICK STAFFORD, RICHMOND ST., LONGFORD 2^d.
Rev. Blank Batty, 3740^d.
101. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA. Bust of Queen to left.
Rev. M. W. DONOHUE, NO. 1 FITZWILLIAM LANE.
Issued in 1847. Batty, 1479.
102. *Obv.* EXCHANGE HOTEL. 2^d.
Rev. I. C. PARKES, DUBLIN.
This piece is of brass. Batty, 1482A.
103. *Obv.* Bust of Queen to left.
Rev. GEORGE S. FITZHUGH, 9 COLLEGE ST.
Issued in 1852. Batty, 1484.
104. *Obv.* M. F., 9 DUKE ST. 2½ = A dove with olive branch.
Rev. I. C. PARKES, DUBLIN.
Issued in 1853. This is in brass. Batty, 1505.
105. *Obv.* PRINCE ALFRED HOTEL, 28 EDEN QUAY. R. & C.
Rev. Blank.
Issued by Rogers & Costley between 1866-1868. Batty, 1515.
106. *Obv.* M. M'CANN, TAVERN, 2^d on each side of a tree.
Rev. Blank. Batty, 1503.
107. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA. Bust of Queen to left.
Rev. OLD HORSE SHOE. SAM'L. SLOMAN & CO. OLD HORSE SHOE
HOTEL AND TAVERN. 65 THOMAS ST., DUBLIN.
Issued in 1852. Batty, 1520.
108. *Obv.* VICTORIA QUEEN. Bust of Queen to left. H. R. below.
Rev. BYRNE'S HOTEL, WEST ST., DROGHEDA. 2½^d within a
circle of shamrocks. Batty, 1556.
109. *Obv.* VICTORIA REGINA. Bust of Queen to left. I.C.P.
Rev. TWO PENCE * MOY HOTEL * = A fish. Batty, 1563.
110. *Obv.* J. M.L. ★ And within a circle 57.
Rev. + J. C. PARKES + DUBLIN in a circle in large letters.

111. *Obv.* T. DUFFEY, 6 CHATHAM ST. = A harp between 2^d.

Rev. Blank.

This piece is of the first type.

Directory 1871-1881. Mrs Duffy, Tavern.

J. C. Parkes, whose initials or name appear on the majority of the scrips, was the son of Isaac Parkes, the medallist, of whom a brief memoir and a catalogue of whose medals was published in Part I of our Journal for the year 1893 by the late Dr Frazer.

The Directory for 1860 gives John C. Parkes, die sinker, iron, steel, and tinplate merchant, medallist to the Royal Dublin Society and the Agricultural Society of Ireland, brass founder, &c., 110, 111 Coombe.

W. T. Parkes, who struck the scrip No. 53 above, appears in the Directory at No. 1 Crow Street, and in 1875 at 42 Fleet Street, as a die sculptor, medallist, and engraver.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF EARLY IRISH CROSSES

By HENRY S. CRAWFORD, B.A.I., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*

THE monuments noticed below were not included in the list published in the *Journal* for 1907, and are now given as a supplement.

I have to thank several members of the Society who kindly drew my attention to omissions, they are mentioned in connection with the several monuments

Notices of several crosses have been published since 1907, and these are included, as well as some which had been overlooked, though already on record. One of the most interesting cases is that of the cross of Donagh, near Glaslough, in County Monaghan, which was recently found and re-erected by Mr F. J. Bigger.

ULSTER

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord- nance Map	Situation
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COUNTY ARMAGH

4 Armagh Corporation	S.W. 12	In the old Cathedral
-------------------------	------------	----------------------

The shaft and part of the head of a ringed cross, about 12 ft. in height and carved in panels. On it is the Crucifixion, with the unusual addition of the two thieves; there are also Adam and Eve, the ark, the Sacrifice of Isaac, and the baptism of Christ. This cross does not belong to the base in the graveyard, though in the original list they are mentioned as one.—See drawings in R.I.A. Library in a red portfolio of sketches by H. Dryden, 1852.

COUNTY DONEGAL

13. Loughros Kilcashed	S.E. 73 <i>m.</i> ¹	Near the old graveyard on the W. shore of Loughros More estuary, and N. of Lough Aleen; 3 miles N.W. of Ardara
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A rough stone cross, 6 ft. 10 in. long, on which is incised a ringed cross crossletted. The ring is 9 in. in diameter. It is called 'St Connell's Cross.' There is a cast in the National Museum, Dublin.

COUNTY DOWN

7. Ardglass Ardtole	N.E. 45 <i>m.</i>	The 'Cross of Ardtole' is marked on the O. map, beside the road, 1 ml. N. by E. of Ardglass
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This monument consists of five large stones set crosswise in the ground.—
Information received from Mr F. J. Bigger.

¹ The letter *m.* indicates that the monument is marked on the Ordnance map.

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord- nance Map	Situation
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COUNTY DOWN—*con.*

- | | | |
|------------|------|-------------------------------------------|
| 8. Kilkeel | S.W. | At the old church in the town of Kilkeel, |
| Same | 56 | 13 ml. S.W. of Newcastle Station |

A rude plain cross of granite.—See *Proceedings Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*, vol. iii, series ii, p. 180 (M.).

COUNTY MONAGHAN

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Glaslough | S.W. | In the old graveyard, 1 ml. S.W. of |
| Donagh | 7 | Glaslough Station |

A broad massive cross, 5 ft. high, with short arms and recessed ring. On the east side is carved a crucifixion. The ring is ornamented with chevron or zigzag pattern.—See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vol. xxxiii, p. 6 (D.I.).

COUNTY TYRONE

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|----------------------------------------|
| 6. Clogher | S.E. | In the Churchyard at Clogher Cathedral |
| Clogher Demesne | 58 | |

A large carved cross with hollowed angles, solid recessed ring and central boss. On the shaft are carved panels containing spiral designs, the base is plain. The top and one arm are missing.

A carved cross with hollowed angles and solid recessed ring. The head is ornamented with a design of interlaced serpents, and the shaft with circular knotwork.

Portion of the head of a plain cross with pierced ring and central boss. Portion of a shaft built into the graveyard wall.

There is also a base or socket stone near the gate of Clogher Park.

MUNSTER.

COUNTY CORK

- | | | |
|---------------|------|------------------------------------------|
| 4. Tullylease | N.W. | At St Berechtan's well in the graveyard |
| Same | 6 | at the village, 12 ml. W. of Charleville |
| | | Station |

A small plain cross.—See *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. xviii (1912), p. 132 (M.).

- | | | |
|----------------|------|-----------------------------------------|
| 5. Ballygarvan | S.W. | At the Holy well of Kilnahone, 6 ml. E. |
| Kilnahone | 86 | of Ballinhassig Station |

A cross not described.—See *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, vol. xiv, (1908) p. 39 (M.).

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord-nance Map	Situation
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COUNTY KERRY

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. Valencia Island | S.W. | Near the well and station of St Brendan, |
| Coarha Beg | 78 | at Beennakryraka Head, the N.W. |
| | m. | point of the island; 5 ml. S.W. of Valencia Harbour Station |

A rude cross of slate, 4 ft. 8 in. in height. A plain cross is scribed on the west face.

A broad thin cross with a saltire incised on each face. It is 4 ft. 8 in. in height.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xlii, p. 301 (D.I.).

COUNTY TIPPERARY

- | | | |
|-----------|------|-----------------------------------------|
| 8. Lorrha | N.E. | In the graveyard at the church near the |
| Same | 4 | village; 9 ml. W. of Birr |
| | m. | |

The east cross stands near the church, the base, 5 ft. square, and portion of the shaft remain to a height of 5 ft. The base is shapeless and worn, the shaft is covered with interlaced patterns.

The west cross has a base 3 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 1 in. and 4 ft. in height; a small portion of the shaft still stands in the socket. The base has two small steps or gradines at the top, the lower of which is carved with a row of horses following each other right round. There are also on the sides rectangular panels containing spirals, frets, and interlacements.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxx, p. 127. (D.I.).

COUNTY WATERFORD

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|------------------------------------------|
| 4. Ballynamult | S.W. | In the old graveyard, 1 ml. S. of Bally- |
| Ballynaguilkee Lower | 13 | namult |
| | m. | |

The socket of a cross, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 10 in. by 9 in. high, carved with bold fretted and interlaced patterns; also a fragment of the shaft.—See *Du Noyer's Sketches* in the R.I.A. Library, vol. ii, p. 44 (I.).

CONNACHT

COUNTY GALWAY

- | | | |
|---------------|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Addergoole | N.E. | In the field W. of the ruined church or |
| Carrowtomush | 16 | 'abbey' $4\frac{1}{2}$ ml. E. of Milltown Station, |
| | m. | and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ml. W. of Dunmore |

The head of a large granite cross, 4 ft. 7 in. wide across the arms. It has a small solid ring, and there are roll mouldings on the upper and lower surfaces of the arms. On the east face is an unfinished crucifixion in relief.—Information received from Dr T. B. Costello.

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord- nance Map	Situation
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------

COUNTY GALWAY—*con.*

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Temple Brecan
Onaght | N.W.
110 | In a field N. of the ruined churches on
Inishmore, 5 ml. W. of Kilronan pier,
Aran Islands |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The fragments of a carved cross originally 10 or 12 ft. in height. The arms are missing. The ornament consists of panels of elaborate circular and triangular knotwork; there is also a panel of diagonal fretwork; and at the top, portion remains of a rude crucifixion with two attendants.—Information received from Professor R. A. S. Macalister.

COUNTY MAYO

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Lackan
Carn | S.E.
14 | On a carn in a keel, 1½ ml. N.W. of
Palmerstown Bridge, and 4 ml. W. of
Killala Station |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

A rough cross, 1 ft. 6 in. in height, on which is incised a single line ringed cross.—See *Ordnance Survey Letters* in R.I.A. Library, Co. Mayo, vol. i, p. 266 (D.I.).

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Cross Abbey
Cross | N.W.
16 | Close to the N.W. angle of Cross Abbey,
on the coast, 4 ml. S.W. of Belmullet |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

A rude flagstone cross, 3 ft. in height and 1 ft. 4 in. wide across the arms. On it is incised a plain ringed cross, and the letters (of late date) I.H.S. reversed, also H. and D.I.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xlv, p. 78 (D.I.).

COUNTY ROSCOMMON

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Ballinlough
Corrasluastia | S.E.
25 | On a carn in the townland of Corrasluastia,
¾ ml. S.W. of Ballinlough Station |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

A plain broken cross head of late date, 2 ft. 6 in. across the arms; a 6-in. boss in the centre.—Information received from Mr. H. T. Knox.

COUNTY SLIGO

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Drumcolumb
Same | S.E.
27 | On a heap of stones S.E. of the ruined
church N. of the road, 2 ml. E. of
Riverstown and 8 ml. S.E. of Collooney |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The head of a plain cross with solid recessed ring. It is 2 ft. 6 in. in height, 1 ft. 5 in. in breadth and 5 in. in thickness, and is broken in two places.—Information received from the late Dr R. Cochrane.

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord- nance Map	Situation
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LEINSTER

COUNTY CARLOW

- | | | |
|------------|------|--------------------------------------------|
| 12. Tullow | S.E. | Over a well at the E. end of the graveyard |
| Tullowbeg | 8 | in the town |

The head of a large granite cross, with a raised moulding round the edges. The ring is unpierced and shows traces of Celtic carving.—See *Journal Kildare Archaeological Society*, vol. viii (1915), p. 69 (D.I.).

KING'S COUNTY

- | | | |
|------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Gallen Priory | S.E. | Found on a mound near the ruined church |
| Gallen | 14 | at Gallen Priory and erected in the
Demesne; $\frac{1}{2}$ ml. S. of Ferbane Station. |

Portion of the shaft of a cross, 5 ft. in length, 2 ft. 4 in. in breadth and 7 in. in thickness, one side carved in three panels. The upper containing an interlaced cross and four spiral designs, the centre two animals facing each other, and the lower a continuous pattern of triangular fretwork with a small animal in the centre.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xxxviii, p. 62 (D.I.).

- | | | |
|---------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Drumeullin | N.E. | In the graveyard 1 ml. N. of Kinnitty. |
| Ballineur | 36 | It lies between the west gable of
the church and the boundary wall |

Part of the head of a ringed cross, 2 ft. 5 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. On one side is a crucifixion and triskelion, and on the other a central whorl surrounded by interlaced knots. The ring is ornamented with twists.—See *Journal R.S.A.I.*, vol. xlviii, p. 74 (D.I.).

COUNTY MEATH

- | | | |
|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 6. Duleek | S.W. | In Duleek graveyard S. of the church. |
| Commons | 27 | |

The head of a cross with solid recessed ring, carved with a crucifixion and circular interlaced patterns instead of bosses at the intersections of ring and arms. The patterns are each formed of four conjoined triquetras. The head is set on the base as the shaft is missing.

COUNTY WESTMEATH

- | | | |
|---------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Fore | S.W. | In the graveyard E. of St. Fechin's |
| Same | 4 | Church close to the village, and 7 ml.
S. by W. of Oldcastle Station |

A plain granite cross, 7 ft. 6 in. high, with pierced ring. The broken pieces were re-erected on the original base in 1915

Locality and Townland	No. of Ord- nance Map	Situation
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------

COUNTY WEXFORD

- | | | |
|----------------|------|---------------------------------------------|
| 6. Beg Erin | N.W. | In a graveyard on the Island (now joined |
| Begerin Island | 38 | to the shore) in the N. end of the |
| | | harbour, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ml. N.E. of Wexford |

A cross of wheel pattern, 2 ft. 9 in. in height, the head of which is circular and wider than the shaft. On it is carved a ringed Latin cross, which shows traces of an interlaced pattern on the shaft.

¹ The head of a cross similar to the last in size and shape, on which is carved a plain Latin cross in relief surrounded by a circle at the edge of the stone.— See *Ordnance Survey Letters, County Wexford*, vol. i, p. 330 (I.), and *Hore's History of the Town of Wexford*, p. 9 (I.); also *Du Noyer's Sketches* in R.I.A. Library, vol. i, p. 59 (I.).

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Kilmokea | N.W. | In Kilmokea graveyard, on the east bank |
| Great Island | 39 | of the River Barrow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ml. N.W. of |
| | | Dunbrody and Campile Station |

The base of a large cross. It is a shapeless block with a flat top in which is a socket 1 ft. 6 in. by 8 in.—Information received from Mr T. J. Westropp.

¹This is probably the same stone as that mentioned on the List of Cross Slabs and Pillars, and lettered (b). The confusion is due to the shaft having been buried in the ground.

NOTE ON AN INSCRIBED SHRINE ARCH.

By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*

[Read 2 JULY 1918]

VOLUME X of our Journal (1868-69) includes (pp. 353-356) a paper, with two plates, by the Rev. William Reeves, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, entitled "On an Ancient Inscribed Shrine Arch." Dr Reeves considered the fragment was the summit of an Irish bell-shrine; he read the inscription which is cast round one side of it as follows:—

or ro mael brigte larinbernao 7 oó mers ro rigne.

Only one person, he stated, could be identified locally with the Maelbrighde of the inscription—i.e., Mael-Brigte, son of Erudhan, abbot of Connor, who died in 955 A.D.; but he added that this date was too early for the style of ornament on the shrine, which he considered some two centuries later.

Dr Reeves's description of the fragment was summarised by Miss Margaret Stokes in *Early Christian Art in Ireland*.

When Dr Reeves wrote his paper the bell shrine was in the possession of Mr Robert Day, of Cork; he had obtained it at Ballymena, Co. Antrim, from a dealer who stated that it had been found with a partly broken gold *bull*a on the Bann shore. The shrine fragment and *bull*a remained in Mr Day's possession until they were sold by auction at Messrs. Sotheby & Co.'s, on 22 May, 1913, for £105. Recently they were resold to Messrs. Spink & Son, of London, from whom they were acquired by the Royal Irish Academy in May, 1918.

The shrine arch, which is made of bronze with insets of gold and silver, was illustrated and described by Dr Reeves: it measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, it is 2 inches in height. I agree that it is probably the top of a bell-shrine; also that the middle of the tenth century is too early a period for its style of decoration. The crest, described by Dr Reeves,¹ as open work, but of non-descript design, is composed of a degenerated zoomorphic pattern, in which the animal forms are so much conventionalised as to be scarcely recognisable: it recalls that to be seen on several of the Irish crosiers, which are considered to belong to the eleventh

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 353.

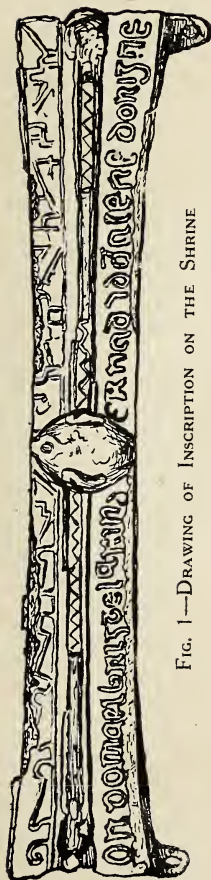


FIG. 1—DRAWING OF INSCRIPTION ON THE SHRINE

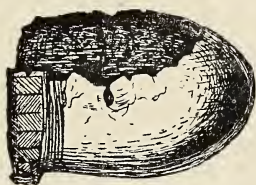


FIG. 2—BULLA SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND WITH THE SHRINE-ARCH (1)

century A.D. or later.¹ I should assign the top of the shrine to the same period. It resembles the top of the bell-shrine called the *Naomh-chorp*, which is in the Academy's collection; the ridge of the latter shrine also consisting of an open-work cresting divided at the centre by a head.

The inscription is peculiar in being cast, not incised as on other inscribed shrines. Dr Reeves did not succeed in reading the name of the second person commemorated in the inscription; after *oo*, he read *puerg*. Professor R. A. S. Macalister, who kindly examined the inscription for me, has succeeded in reading this as *Δene*. He has written me the following note on the subject, which I give in his words:—

"I make the following out of the inscription on the bell-shrine:—

on oo maelbrigte lapanbernad 7 oo Δene oo pigne.

"The name *Δene* is rare; it does not appear in the *Four Masters* at all (at least it is not to be found in the index of O'Donovan's edition of that work); but it appears three times in the *Annals of Ulster* (A.D. 779, 955, 1019) in every case in connexion with the royal family of the kingship of Mugdorna (Cremorne in Co. Monaghan). Possibly the maker of the shrine was a member of that family. There is a difficulty about the word preceding this name: it is *oo*, with a very clear stroke over the o. The stroke should mean *n*; but *oo n Δene* will not make any sense, however we may divide the words. We must conclude that the stroke should not be there at all, and that it is some mistake in the casting. *Δene* I regard as certain. The first letter of the name is certainly *Δ*; then comes *ι*, crowded up to the following *e*—the other *ι*'s in the inscription are treated in the same way—and then *n*. The *n*'s and the *p*'s in the inscription are very like one another, the only difference being a very slight outward turning of the right-hand bar of the *p*. The only doubtful letter is the last, which might be an *ι*, but I think I see enough to justify the reading *e*. It is not impossible that the inscription is imperfect, having been continued on the body of the shrine: it might have concluded

oo pigne [i rcun ro].

"I do not attach much importance to Reeves's identification of Mael-Brigte, and it is probably impossible to identify him. There seems to be no record of a Mael-Brigte, associated with any place in or near Cremorne barony, whose date would agree with the style of the shrine."

¹ See J. Romilly Allen, *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, Sec. Edition, pp. 206-8; also Coffey, *Royal Irish Academy's Celtic Christian Guide*, 1910, p. 59.

It seems, therefore, that the Mael-Brigte commemorated on the shrine cannot be the Abbot of Connor whose death is recorded in the *Annals of Ulster*¹ at the year 955 A.D. The name is a common one, which renders its identification difficult.

The gold *bullā*, said to have been found with the shrine, is made of a core of clay, containing some particles which are probably altered blood globules²: covered with a thin sheet of gold, it measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. As it belongs to a date considerably earlier than that of the shrine³ it is not easy to account for their having been found together, if it be true that they were in association when discovered.

It is satisfactory that the shrine-arch and *bullā* have at length found a permanent resting-place in the National Collection, and the Royal Irish Academy is to be congratulated on having acquired them.

¹ Vol. i, p. 473.

² Day, *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, xii, pp. 128, 129. Mr Day wrote "This leaves no doubt concerning the use of this reliquary; the contents may be the blood of a martyred saint, mixed with the earth on which it was spilled."

³ See Daremberg et Saglio. *Dictionnaire des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines*, i, p. 754.



CARVED PANELS FROM THE DOORWAY OF KILLESHTN CHURCH, QUEEN'S COUNTY

(Scale $\frac{1}{4}$)

MISCELLANEA

Carvings from the Doorway of Killeshin Church, near Carlow.—
In the Journal for 1908 I illustrated a stone at Tybroughney, County Kilkenny, on which were carved symbolic figures of animals. Amongst them were a stag, a lion, and a *manticora*. I did not then know of other examples, especially of the last-named, and was therefore pleased to find a set of similar figures on the doorway at Killeshin.

This is a pedimented Romanesque entrance of four orders: the second arch-ring is decorated with chevrons bordered by rows of pellets. The triangular panels defined by the chevrons are filled alternately by animal figures and foliage designs. Several of the most interesting and best preserved are shown, as photographed from casts. In the Plate—

A. shows a stag, an emblem of Christ owing to its supposed enmity to serpents. It is the most easily recognised of all the symbols taken from the Bestiary.

B. is a *manticora*, fabled to have the head of a man and the body of a lion; the idea of this animal is thought to have arisen from distorted accounts of the tiger.¹ As the *manticora* devoured human flesh it was used as an emblem of Death. In the present instance the head is turned round in such a way that the lion's mane shows below instead of above the neck. Mr Romilly Allen has illustrated several Scottish examples of the *manticora*, in one of which it is seen pursuing a man.²

C. is apparently a griffin, as it is shown with a bird's bill, but this is uncertain; in somewhat later sculpture at least this animal is often represented as here without wings.³ As the griffin carried away large animals to the desert and devoured them it denoted the Devil carrying off the souls of sinners.

D. is also uncertain; it greatly resembles the hyena carved on the church doorway at Alne, in Yorkshire. There also the animal would be unrecognisable but for the inscription. The hyena was an emblem of Death owing to its eating dead bodies; it also typified the covetous and luxurious person who is an injury to others.

E. is probably a lion, as the tail is placed over the back and large

¹ *Proceedings R.I.A.* vol. xvi. (1884) p. 310.

² *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. Pt. iii, pp. 290 and 305.

³ The Griffin probably developed from descriptions of the celebrated Tibetan mastiffs. See *Proceedings R.I.A.*, vols. xvi, p. 312, and xvii, p. 3.

claws are shown. The lion is interpreted as a symbol of the Resurrection or of Christ, the tail over the back signifies Justice which is placed over us, and the claws mean vengeance on the Jews.¹ This figure is not carved on the arch like the others, but on one of the capitals at the south side of the doorway.

F. is a good example of the foliage designs, which alternate with the figures of animals.

Amongst the other symbolic animals are three birds. They are considerably injured by the flaking of the stone, but no doubt represent some of the numerous birds mentioned in the Bestiary, such as the eagle, the phoenix, the pelican, and the caladrius.

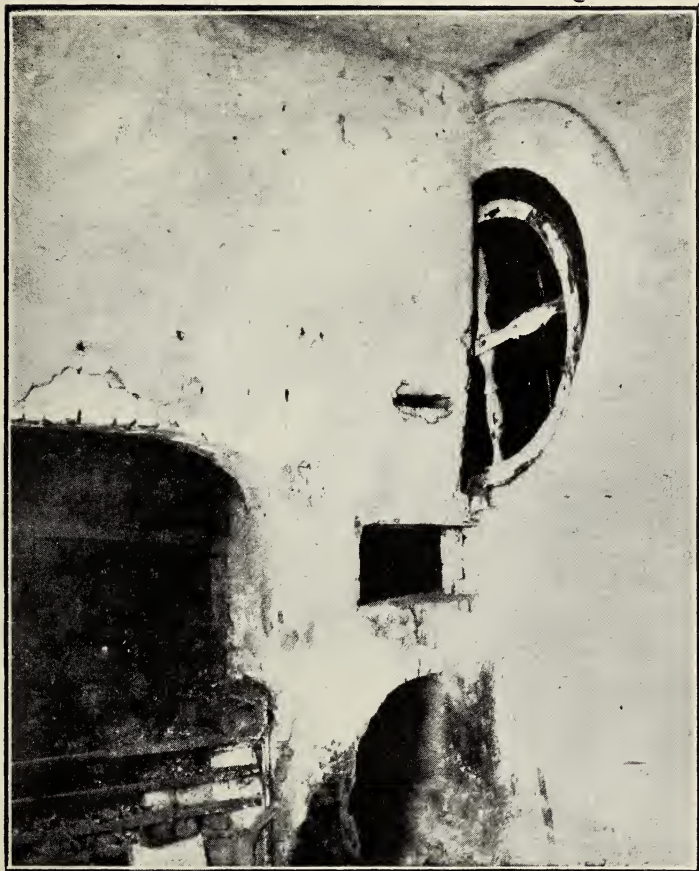
HENRY S. CRAWFORD, M.R.I.A.



Dog-wheel at Fortanne, Co. Clare.—So many appliances and objects bearing upon social history have vanished when their use was superseded that I may be allowed to give a note on what I believe to be one of the very few “dog-wheels” remaining in Ireland. I often heard of these objects as a boy, but in only this one instance was the tradition definite. Its owners, my kinsfolk, the Westropp of Fortanne, and also Captain Ralph Westropp, of Coolreagh, told me (the last from his personal recollection) stories about the “turnspit dogs,” their intelligence and patience. When one of these dogs saw any unusual stir in the kitchen and recognized the beginning of preparations for a large party he waited till all was well advanced and then absconded. The method of dealing with this domestic catastrophe was to send to a neighbour’s house and borrow their dog for the weary treadmill work necessary to keep the machinery in motion for the long, heavy spits. The wheel was movable in 1878, but has since slipped off its pivot. It consisted of two cross-barred wheels, with laths joining them, but, strange to say, no “footing slats” to give the dog foothold. The front cross was ornamental, the back one plain, of planks 3 inches to 3½ inches wide. The spokes from the centre are 18 inches long; the wheel 3 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick; the outer slats 4 inches long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick. The cross spokes are tongued into the ring.

T. J. WESTROPP

¹ Romilly Allen. *Early Christian Symbolism*, p. 343.



DOG-WHEEL AT FORTANNE, CO. CLARE

The Clare Gold Find (*supra*, Vol. XLVII, p. 21).—I was recently taken to the site of the Find by Mr W. Halpin, of Knocknegon, Newmarket-on-Fergus, and Messrs. Denis and Patrick O'Rorke, sons of the farmer at whose house the bulk of the early gold ornaments (found March 1854) were kept for safety for some time. The railway runs across the site, and the three traditions I found only differed as to which side of the line the discovery was made, or whether it was under the raised part of the metalled line. The spot can be located due east from the N. E. angle of Loch Ataska at the most northern of three nearly parallel field fences between the road on the lake shore and the railway N. E. from Denis O'Rorke's house. It is in the townland of Moghane North (O. S. Map 42, Co. Clare). It is in low ground which was said to have been usually under water before the deep drain was cut from Moghane Loch under the road to Quin. The ornaments were said to have been packed behind a stone under a rock. The O'Rorkes' father said that when the workmen were cutting the ditch beside the line this stone was left projecting, so the ganger told them "to tidy the bank," and the gold objects fell out. Old O'Rorke said that some of them were thrown into the Loch before their value was suggested. Mr John Hill, the County Surveyor, showed the spot from the railway bridge to my sister, Mrs Stacpoole; she and Denis O'Rorke agreed as to it being beside the line to the west, though she and a local driver thought it nearer to the bridge than it proved to be. I believe that the true site lay under the railway almost exactly 1,400 feet south of Moghane Railway Bridge.

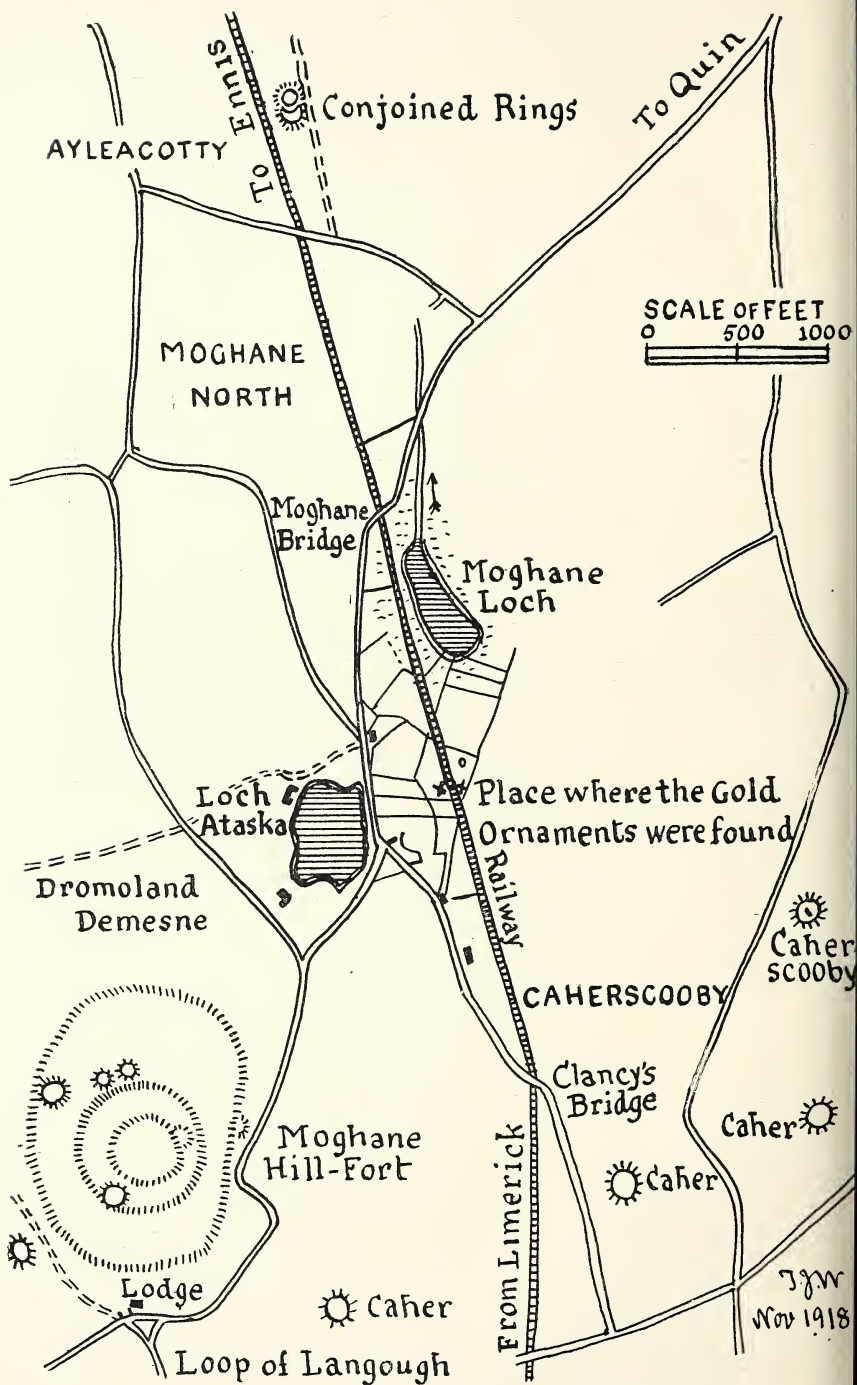
T. J. WESTROPP

LOCAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

CLONDUFF, Co. DOWN

I am pleased to be able to record that the damage done to the monuments at the old churchyard of Clonduff, in the Mournes, by recent storms has been thoroughly repaired, and future accident guarded against by making secure the adjoining church wall. This has been done by the District Council, thanks largely to the efforts of Hugh O'Duigenáin, of Newry. The monuments were those of the celebrated John O'Neill, of Bannville, and the armorial stone of Art Magennis, which I had conserved and restored many years ago.

F. J. BIGGER,
Hon. Local Sec., S. Co. Down



SITE OF THE CLARE GOLD FIND

NOTICE OF BOOK

St Patrick's Purgatory—A Mediaeval Pilgrimage in Ireland. By ST JOHN D. SEYMOUR, B.D. Published by W. Tempest, Dundalk. 1918. Price 5s. net.

THIS little book is welcome and timely. It is strange that Lough Derg, which for very many centuries has been one of the most noted places of pilgrimage in Europe, and exercised a profound influence on its religion and literature, has yet received but little attention from historical writers. Mr Seymour does not attempt a detailed history; he sketches briefly the early and later periods of the pilgrimage, and gives, what was very much needed, carefully compiled summaries of the scattered references to it in literature and history at home and abroad, with full notes to the authorities quoted. This entailed a good deal of labour and research, for which all due credit is due to Mr Seymour, and the contents of the book are of a character, sufficient for us to say, that no future writer on St Patrick's Purgatory can afford to neglect it.

The first chapter gives a short account of the pagan legends which hang round Lough Derg, but there is no attempt to link them up with the myths of the East and those of the classical ages of a similar nature. This hardly indeed comes within the scope of the work. There is, however, a gap which might well be filled should this book run to a future edition. Mr Seymour makes no mention of the visions of the Irish Saints—Fursey, Brendan, Adamnan, besides those abroad, extending from the days of the early Celtic church down to the twelfth century, when the Purgatory legend of Saints' Island then took full shape. From this stage on the accounts are well known, and Mr Seymour deals concisely and adequately with them. The St Fursey visions, the first best defined we have, are given in the *Codex Salmanticensis*, and his name still lingers on the shores of Lough Corrib with the remains of its ancient churches near Cong. Bede made the visions known, Dante was familiar with his version, and he places him in the fourth heaven in Paradise. The effect of these early visions on the religious mind of Christendom down to the present hour has been a profound one. They have intensely influenced the whole tone and colour of religious thought and feeling, with the consequent effect on character and action, of Catholic and Protestant alike. All the world of ideas of a future state of bliss and happiness, or pains and penalties, is due to the poetic genius of Dante and Milton, and not to Hebraic sources, where this is but dimly adumbrated. The

pagan origins of the transit of the spirit, or body, into the regions of torment and the realms of joy, and the early Christian setting of the myths in the visions of the Celtic Saints, into their final form in the hands of Dante and Milton, have yet to receive comparative treatment from the pen of some competent scholar.

The circumstances concerning the two islands, Saints' and Station, and their respective remains, require a little clearer treatment than Mr Seymour gives them. So much has been told by the mediaeval writers from hearsay, that differences in point of detail are not easy to explain. We have not seen it stated, but it is possible that the cave of the visions on Saints' (the earlier island) was a souterrain within the rath in which stood the religious buildings and cemetery. There was no cave on Station Island, and the "beds" on it may have been the remains of beehive cells, possibly occupied in the early days of the pilgrimage in connexion with Saints' Island.

How the legend grew associating it with St Patrick will in all probability never be made clear. The first written account that we have of it is from Joscelin, over seven hundred years after the death of St Patrick, and he places the Purgatory at Croagh Patrick. This we may accept as a mistake, the strength of the tradition associating it with Lough Derg is too great to sever the story of the visions from it. Seven centuries is a very wide gap, but the growth and development of the Purgatory legend through that long period is worthy of the attention of the students of early Irish Church history.

It may be mentioned that Station Island, long the scene of the pilgrimage, has recently become the property of the R. C. Church authorities.

J. C.

PROCEEDINGS

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the 70th Yearly Session of the Society was held at DUBLIN on TUESDAY, 2ND JULY, 1918.

The Members visited the Public Record Office, where they were received by the Deputy Keeper of the Records and the Staff of the Department. The Deputy Keeper exhibited a number of the most interesting documents in his charge, and Mr. Herbert Wood, *Fellow*, explained the procedure followed in making Acts of the Irish Parliament by transmiss.

Afterwards the party proceeded to the King's Inns Library, over which they were shown by the Librarian, Mr. J. J. Carton, LL.B.; to Trinity College Library, where Mr. A. C. de Burgh, the Assistant Librarian, exhibited and described some of the noteworthy possessions of the Library; and finally to Marsh's Library, where the Rev. N. D. White, D.D., Librarian, received the members and gave an interesting account of its formation.

The General Meeting for the transaction of business was held in the Society's House at 8.15 p.m.

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., President, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Vice-President:—E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A.

Fellows:—G. D. Burtchaell, LL.B., E. J. French, M.A., G. E. J. Greene, M.A., D.SC., M.R.I.A., Francis Guilbride, J.P., Charles McNeill, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., W. G. Strickland, H. C. S. Torney, Herbert Wood, M.R.I.A., The Marquis MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, J. F. Weldrick.

Members:—Mrs. Betham, Miss Caroline Booth, Very Rev. George Young Cowell, M.A., J. M. Galwey Foley, Miss H. M. Hutton, Charles J. MacGarry, LL.D., Rev. Francis X. Moloney, D.D., Alexander Moorhead, Rev. T. W. O'Ryan, Miss A. Peter, R. B. Sayers, Mrs. Whitworth, W. J. Wilkinson.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following candidates were elected:—

FELLOWS.

Boyle, Edward M. F. G. (*Life Member*, 1905), Gorteen, Limavady: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Dalton, John P., M.A. (*Life Member*, 1891), 16 Alma Road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

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MEMBERS.

- Barry, Theobald, Turtella House, Thurles: proposed by Rev. James J. Ryan, P.P., *Hon. Local Secretary*.
- Burke, Henry Anthony, J.P., D.L., F.S.I., Drumkeen, Ballinamallard, Co. Fermanagh: proposed by J. P. Dalton, M.A., *Member*.
- Callary, Rev. Robert, B.A., St. Finian's College, Mullingar: proposed by Rev. P. Daly, P.P., *Member*.
- Carrol, Miss Alice Isabel, Lissen Hall, Nenagh: proposed by J. M. Galwey-Foley, *Member*.
- Drury, Henry Cooke, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., 48 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin: proposed by E. J. French, M.A., *Fellow*.
- Esmonde, Osmund, B.A., 16 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin: proposed by The Marquis MacSwiney of Mashanaglass, *Fellow*.
- Gordon, Mrs. Winifred, 8 Lansdowne Terrace, Dublin: proposed by W. J. Dargan, M.D., *Member*.
- Johnston, Alfred A., LL.D., St. Angelo, Ballinamallard, Enniskillen: proposed by Thomas Plunkett, *Vice-President*.
- Leask, Robert H., M.I.C.E.I., 10 Oakfield Terrace, Terenure: proposed by H. G. Leask, *Member*.
- Librarian, Diocesan Library, Londonderry: proposed by E. M. F. G. Boyle, *Member*.
- Macnamara, Lieut.-Colonel John W., M.A., M.D., Corofin House, Corofin, Co. Clare: proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
- McCance, Captain Stouppe, A.M.C., 3 Markham Square, London, S.W. (*Associate Member*, 1916): proposed by *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.
- McCausland, Maurice D., D.L., Drenagh, Limavady, Co. Londonderry: proposed by E. M. F. G. Boyle, *Member*.
- Moloney, Rev. Francis X., D.D., 4 North Vincent Street, Dublin: proposed by Rev. M. J. Curran, *Fellow*.
- Moorhead, Alexander, 53 Whitworth Road, Dublin: proposed by the *President*.
- Pratt, Rev. Isaac H., B.D., Rossorry Rectory, Enniskillen: proposed by Thomas Plunkett, *Vice-President*.
- Scott, John R., D.L., Willsboro', Londonderry: proposed by E. M. F. G. Boyle, *Member*.

The following papers were read and referred to the Council to be considered for publication:—

1. "Note on an Inscribed Shrine-Arch." By E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, *Vice-President*.
2. "The Churches of Coole, Co. Cork." By REV. PROFESSOR POWER, *Member*.



BRAZEEL HOUSE, CO. DUBLIN



ST DOULAGH'S, CO. DUBLIN

MR. H. G. LEASK, *Member*, and MR. C. MCNEILL, *Hon. Gen. Secretary*, gave notes, with lantern illustrations, of certain places which it was intended to visit on the following days.

WEDNESDAY, 3 JULY.

The Members visited the National Museum, and were received by Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, a Vice-President of the Society, Keeper of the Irish Antiquities, by whom the unique collection of Ancient Irish Gold Ornaments and objects of early art was shown and explained.

At the Royal Irish Academy the party had an opportunity of examining some of the Irish Manuscripts preserved there, and Professor R. A. S. Macalister, a Vice-President of the Society, gave a very valuable exposition of the state of letters in Ireland in early times.

The Cathedrals of St. Patrick and Christ Church were next visited, the members being conducted over the former by Rev. Professor Lawlor, D.D., and over the latter by the Very Rev. Dean White, each of whom very fully described the church and its history. The Rev. D. Anderson, M.A., Rector of St. Audeon's, received the party and conducted them through the ancient structure.

Finally the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham was visited, and the Commandant, who had proposed to conduct the party there, being unavoidably absent, Mr. W. G. Strickland, *Fellow*, took charge of the party.

THURSDAY, 4 JULY.

The following places were visited:—St. Doulagh's, where the Venerable Archdeacon Lindsay received the party; Swords, the "Moat" and ruins of Brazeel; St. Margaret's and Dunsoghly; and Finglas. At Finglas the party was most hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. William C. Stubbs at Fortwilliam.

Afternoon visits on Saturdays in July and August were made to several places of archaeological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin. On 20 July the antiquities of Howth were examined. Commander Gaisford St. Lawrence, *Fellow*, and Mrs. Gaisford St. Lawrence very kindly received the party and showed them over Howth Castle. The Church of St. Mary, Howth, and the College were also visited.

On 3 August, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, was visited, Colonel R. Claude Cane, *Fellow*, and Mrs. Cane received the party most hospitably, and Colonel Cane, having shown some of the interesting objects preserved in his house, including a chandelier from the Irish House of Parliament and Flags of the Irish Volunteers of

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1782, conducted them over the ruins of the ancient priory, giving a full account of the history of the foundation. The ruins within his grounds are safeguarded with a jealous care as commendable as it is unusual. The ruins of the Church of Donaghcomper were also seen under the guidance of Mr. W. T. Kirkpatrick.

On 17 August Kilgobbin and Tully were visited. On this day the party was entertained to tea by Mr. G. W. Panter, *Fellow*, and Mrs. Panter, at the Bawn, Foxrock.

On 31 August Dalkey and Killiney were visited. Sir John R. O'Connell and Lady O'Connell received the party at Ard Einin and entertained them to tea.

A QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the 70th Yearly Session of the Society was held at the Society's House, Dublin, on Tuesday, 24th September, 1918, at 8.15 p.m.

E. C. R. ARMSTRONG, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Also present:—

Fellows:—Colonel R. Claude Cane, J.P., E. J. French, M.A., Marquis MacSwiney, Charles McNeill, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, P. J. O'Reilly, Rev. T. W. O'Ryan, c.c., D. Carolan Rushe, B.A., W. G. Strickland, John F. Weldrick, Herbert Wood, M.R.I.A.

Members:—Rev. William F. Alment, B.D., Miss Badham, LL.D., Frank Bailly, Miss Caroline Booth, T. S. C. Dagg, LL.B., J. M. Flood, Miss Anna Joly, Mrs. A. Long, Francis McBride, J.P., Colonel J. K. Milner, Rev. Francis X. Moloney, D.D., Mrs. Herbert Mooney, Alexander Moorhead, G. W. Norman, Mrs. Norman, G. K. Pilkington, R. G. Pilkington, Rev. R. D. Purefoy, M.A., R. B. Sayers, Miss Lily Williams.

Associate Members:—Miss E. M. Nichols, Miss M. E. Nichols, Frank Stokes.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following were elected:—

AS FELLOW.

O'Ryan, Rev. T. W., c.c., Golden Bridge, Dublin (*Life Member*, 1904): proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

AS MEMBERS.

Cassidy, Mrs., Gorse Lodge, Enniskerry: proposed by W. J. Dargan, M.D., *Member*.

Collum, Mrs. Anna Maria, 18 Northbrook Road, Dublin: proposed by Miss Maude Townshend, *Member*.

Curran, Constantine P., M.A., B.L., 15 Garville Avenue, Rathgar: proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Donelan, Dermot O'C., Sylanmore, Tuam, Co. Galway: proposed by the *President*.

FitzGerald, Mrs., 58 North Circular Road, Dublin: proposed by R. J. Kelly, K.C., *Member*.

Lepper, Robert Stewart, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Elsinore, Crawfordsburn, Co. Down: proposed by the *President*.

Lynam, Rev. James, C.C., St. Brigid's, Tullamore, King's Co.: proposed by Thomas J. Shaw, *Member*.

Norman, Mrs. Annette, 31 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin: proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Norman, George William, 31 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin: proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Pollock, Alfred Hill, Optician, 25 Wicklow Street, Dublin: proposed by the *Hon. Gen. Secretary*.

Roden, The Countess of, Tullymore Park, Newcastle, Co. Down: proposed by the Ven. E. Dupré Atkinson, *Member*.

Salkeld, Mrs. Florence, Riversdale, Templeogue, Co. Dublin: proposed by The Marquis MacSwiney, *Fellow*.

Symes, Mrs. Olive F., Connaught Lodge, Kildare: proposed by E. J. French, M.A., *Fellow*.

A paper on "The Priory of St. Wolstan's, Celbridge," was read by Colonel R. Claude Cane, *Fellow*, and was referred to the Council to be considered for publication.

AN EVENING MEETING was held on Tuesday, 29th October, 1918, at the Society's House, Dublin, at 8.15 p.m.

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following paper was read by the President, and was referred to the Council to be considered for publication:—

"The Celtic Gods."

A STATUTORY MEETING was held at the Society's House, Dublin, on Tuesday, 10th December, 1918, at 8.15 p.m.

THOMAS JOHNSON WESTROPP, M.A., *President*, in the Chair.

Vacancies were declared as follows:—For President, four Vice-Presidents, six Members of Council, Honorary General Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer.

The following communications were received and referred to the Council to be considered for publication:—

"Mural Decorations and Inscriptions at Knockmoy Abbey." By H. S. CRAWFORD, *Fellow*.

"A Remarkable Souterrain at Ventry." By REV. PROFESSOR POWER, *Member*.

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